THE LITERARY DIGEST

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PUBLIC OPINION, *New York*, and CURRENT OPINION, *New York*, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST
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TOPICS ▾ OF ▾ THE ▾ DAY

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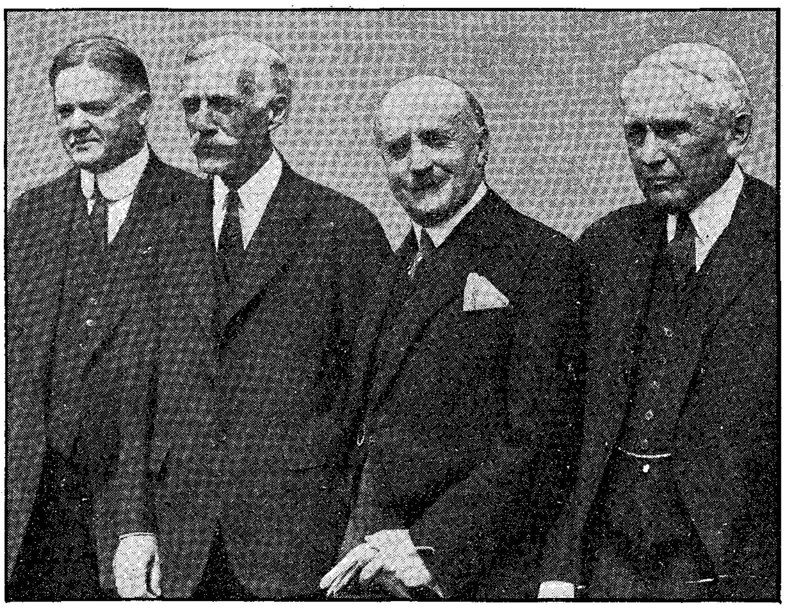
THE FAILURE TO SETTLE THE FRENCH DEBT

"ONCE MORE IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD a ship has sunk with startling suddenness when everyone thought she was entering the port." So the rilliant French journalist, Stephane Lauzanne, picturesquely haracterizes the unexpected end of the French debt funding egotiations at Washington. The debt has not been funded, nd altho a tentative, temporary agreement on a five-year annual ayment of $40,000,000 rom France avoided an ctual break in the negoations, disappointment wide-spread, here, in rance, and in England. o several editors this artial agreement over llions, when a final ttlement in the billions ad been looked for, unded very much like e proverbial story of e mountain that laored and brought forth mouse. Failure came, ys one Washington rrespondent, because the political genius of merica and France was nable to devise a forula believed acceptable the public opinion of ther Republic"; beuse "President Coodge and Finance Minter Caillaux found no mmon ground on hich both could stand before their respective nationalities." hy, remarks the New York *Daily News*, in asking the French pay a total sum, interest and principal, amounting to nine llions when they were only prepared to offer six billions—"we ght as well have asked to have the Eiffel Tower sent by parcel ost!" American editorial regret over the failure of the funding nference is modified by the second thought that it might have een worse, and by reflections on the possible advantages of ch a compromise as has been reached.



P. & A. photograph

THEY COULDN'T AGREE

Leading personalities in the futile French War-Debt Conference. From the reader's left to right: Secretary Hoover; Secretary Mellon; Finance Minister Caillaux, head of the French Mission, and Secretary Kellogg. The three Cabinet Members, with five others, compose the American Debt Commission.

"Interrupted cordiale," the French phrase for the form in hich the negotiations came to an end, appeals to Mark Sullivan the New-York *Herald Tribune*, who has many companions the thought that French and Americans are now in a better osition to understand each other's point of view. Certain it is at there is a clearer understanding of the sharp difference of ew-point over these war debts. President Coolidge, writes obert Barry in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, could not sanction the extreme concessions asked by the French because it "would be unfair to the millions of Americans who bought Liberty Bonds; they gave him their pledge of faith at the polls." And M. Caillaux, looking at things from his quite different angle, "would not undertake, for the sake of an agreement, commitments he was positive would be unacceptable to the millions of Frenchmen whose blood was spilled, whose farms were the battle-fields of the world. He has captured their imaginations. Through them he hopes to regain the Prime Ministry of France." In other words—

> "The two opinions are irreconcilable under existing circumstances. Neither man nor nation indulged in harsh words. Both had an opinion and an argument. Each respected the political situation of the other. Franco-American friendship was not at stake. America and France parted officially on debt matters as good friends."

The wide difference between the actual sums involved in the French and the American plans for funding the debt appears in this tabulated analysis of the final proposals from each side, which appears in the Washington correspondence of the New York *Herald Tribune:*

	AMERICAN	FRENCH
TOTAL PRINCIPAL SUM	$4,025,000,000	$4,200,000,000
PERIOD OF PAYMENT	62 years	68 years
PRELIMINARY ANNUAL PAYMENTS	$40,000,000 to $150,000,000 in first twelve years	$40,000,000 for five years $60,000,000 for seven years
MAJOR PAYMENTS	$159,000,000 for fifty years	$100,000,000 for fifty-six years
TOTAL SUM	*$9,000,000,000	$6,220,000,000
MAXIMUM INTEREST RATE	3½ per cent.	About 1¾ per cent.

*Approximate.

And side by side with the negotiations dealing with figures, there went a discussion of what the French call a "safeguarding clause." As Mark Sullivan explains in *The Herald Tribune:*

> "The French had said before coming to America that the contract must contain a clause permitting them to suspend payments to America if and when the Germans should suspend reparations payments to France. The Americans replied that it was absolutely out of the question for the payments from France to America to be made contingent on payments by Germany to France."

Treasury officials are quoted in the New York *Times* as summing up the most important points of difference as follows:

> "France offered $40,000,000 for the first five years as the ultimate of capacity. Because of the present financial distress of France, the American commission was willing to accept that view-point.
>
> "But on the question of future capacity to pay there was a very considerable divergence of opinion. France said that the largest amount she would be able to pay in any one year in the future was $100,000,000, and that that could be promised only if a 'safeguard' clause was included in a contract. The American view-point was that French capacity to pay would increase more rapidly, and that later on annual payments should considerably exceed the $100,000,000 mark.
>
> "The two view-points could not be brought together, and at all times there was a very wide gap to be bridged."

From the same source comes this authoritative explanation of the temporary agreement, which must be approved by our Congress and by the French Cabinet and Parliament:

> "The total principal amount of the French debt is $3,340,516,043, and to that is to be added interest which has been accruing since 1919, which would bring the total owed to the United States by France at this time to about $4,200,000,000.
>
> "This total includes not only advances made under the Liberty Loan acts and accrued interest, but a debt of $407,000,000 contracted by France by the purchase of surplus war supplies from the United States, and upon which she has actually been paying since 1919 in cash, interest at 5 per cent., or approximately $20,000,000 a year. Repayment of the $407,000,000 also falls due, as things now stand, during the year 1929.
>
> "If the temporary proposal now offered by the American commission is accepted, and France agrees to pay the stated amount of $40,000,000 a year for the next five years, further accrual of interest on the portions of the consolidated debt contracted by advances under the Liberty Loan acts will cease during the period as will the payments of $20,000,000 in interest annually on the surplus war-supplies debt of $407,000,000.
>
> "Thus the total payments which France must make for the next five years will be $40,000,000 a year and not, as some had at first thought, $40,000,000 in addition to the $20,000,000 already being paid annually on the surplus war-supplies debt."

Disappointing as this outcome appears to editors who had hoped for a definite agreement, their reflections incline for the most part toward the optimistic. Such a makeshift agreement, observes the Springfield *Republican*, may have real diplomatic value, for, as Secretary of State Bryan once said, "there is no last word between friends." It is a distinct gain, in the opinion of the Providence *Journal*, to have the whole French war debt problem "lifted out of the inactive state in which it has remained since the Armistice was signed." For five years, the New York *World* is afraid, "this irritating business will continue to bedevil our relations with France by providing the jingoes on both sides with claptrap." But it is convinced, none the less, that no more definite settlement could be arranged in the present state of public opinion in the two countries; that the chief negotiators may have had in mind an expectation that the Dawes plan schedules will have to be revised in about five years when they decided to postpone final settlement for that length of time; and that "from the point of view of the United States Treasury anything paid on this debt is pure velvet." Recognizing the same demerit in the plan that *The World* does, the New York *Herald Tribune* remarks that:

> "On the other hand, it permits a far juster determination of French capacity to pay than would be possible in any settlement forced at the present time. Within the next five years the fate of the Dawes plan will become clear. Either France will at last be receiving substantial sums from her aggressor or she will not Five years hence, also, the domestic finances of France will have turned their corner. The budget will be balanced, the crisis of the short-term bonds will have been passed. A fair-minded Frenchman and a fair-minded American will be in a far better position to sit down together and make a settlement that is just to the taxpayers of both nations. A settlement in 1930 would surely be based on a solider basis of fact."

The Manchester *Union* agrees that:

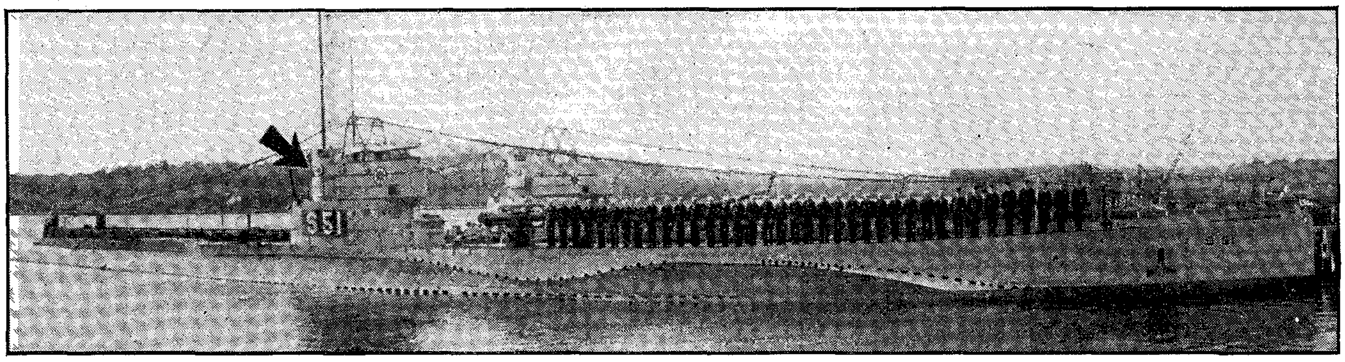
> "The effect of even this temporary adjustment of the French debt can not fail to be helpful to the general economic situation in Europe. It is a frank acknowledgment by France of the whole debt, and a pledge for its ultimate complete extinguishment. It is infinitely better and more wholesome than a continuanc of the conditions which prevailed before these negotiation were begun."

An extremely important point, in the opinion of the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, is that now "each side has receive from the conversations in Washington a better understandin of the other's views." "The French mind has been change as materially and as suddenly on other matters, and may b on this," says the Omaha *Bee;* "our friends on the othe side must come to regard the payment of public debts as national duty." With this temporary adjustment, the French thinks the Indianapolis *Star*, "will be able to take up the subjec at a later day with a better understanding of our attitude " Caillaux goes home, says the Charlotte *Observer*, "with negotiations started toward eventual completion, and is advantaged i that he can report to his Government that he has done the bes he could, and that his Government may now have the facts upo which they may base terms in agreement with the America contentions."

But among the more gloomy head-shakers in the editoria ranks are the Springfield *Union*, which deplores such a virtua postponement because it "will tend to hold up all other war-deb refunding," and the Hartford *Courant*, which fears that th failure to agree will put wrong ideas into people's heads in bot countries: "the American man on the street is apt to think tha France is evading a just obligation, and the French man on th street is apt to think we are unreasonable." The Macon *Tele graph* deplores the temporary settlement, because it "has opene the way for a barrage of Congressional wisdom which will furth complicate matters and make a permanent settlement all t more remote." "An empty gesture and a troubled truce," is t Philadelphia *Public Ledger's* phrase. The best that can no be hoped for, in the opinion of the Washington *Post*, is tha "France will not suffer an immediate and terrible blow to h credit." The failure to reach a permanent agreement, thinks t San Francisco *Chronicle*, "is France's loss—every day that h debt goes without a settlement is an injury to her and her credit before the world." The New York *American* agre that the failure "will harm only France." Caillaux, accordi to this Hearst newspaper, has left the French credit "hanging a dubious balance." Caillaux knows that, "if forced to do s the French taxpayer could meet the generous American terms The French taxpayer "yells loudly" against taxes. But, *T American* direly predicts,

> "When the franc begins to tumble once more, when Fren housewives must consult the exchange twice a day before buyi their food, when wages must be adjusted almost hourly, and wh no banker in the world, not even J. P. Morgan, will lend mon in France, the French taxpayer will yell more loudly than ever

It should be added, however, that in government circles Washington there is said to be a feeling that if Caillaux can secu the ratification of the temporary agreement, it may help stabilize French finance and remove any objections that t Government might hold against the flotation in this country loans essential to his plans for fiscal reform.



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THE LOST SUBMARINE AND HER CREW

The arrow indicates the conning tower, where, according to reports, the submersible was rammed and sunk by the steamship *City of Rome*. Only three of the crew of thirty-seven were saved, making this the worst submarine disaster in the history of the American Navy.

NOW ANOTHER NAVAL TRAGEDY

WHY HAS THE AMERICAN NAVY, under peace conditions, lost more than twice as many ships in the last four and a half years as it lost during the entire riod of our war with Germany? Between October, 1917, and ctober, 1918, when every ship was in active service and exposed the dangers of mine and submarine, we lost five vessels—one nverted yacht, one torpedo boat, one cruiser, one coast-guard tter, and one collier. In striking contrast stand our peaceme losses, which total twelve ships—three submarines, seven stroyers, one naval tug and one training-ship—since April, 21. And these startling figures, cited by the New York *World* its comment on the worst submarine disaster in the history of r Navy, the ramming and sinking of the *S-51* by the steamer *ty of Rome* on the night of September 25, do not include the ss of the naval airship *Shenandoah* while flying over Ohio rly in the same month.

The sinking of the *S-51*, with its tragic sacrifice of thirty-four ves, came at a time when public interest in the administration our Navy was already tense from the shock of the *Shenandoah* saster, the near-tragedy of the *PN-9 No. 1*, and the charges rled against the department by Colonel Mitchell. "It would most seem as tho some ominous cloud hung over the Navy epartment bent on its annihilation," says the New Haven *gister*. Noting that in one brief month the Hawaiian flight led, the *Shenandoah* crashed with the loss of fourteen lives, d the *S-51* went to the bottom with thirty-four of her ew, the New York *Sun* remarks that "the most optistic American can not but nder whether something ore than circumstance is not sponsible for these three lamities in a row." "It has t been a good year for the avy," remarks the New York *ening Post*, "and for Secrery Wilbur it has been a elvemonth that at times ust have caused him to look ck with regrets to California d the more serene life of jurist."

The story of our Navy's test and worst submarine saster has been gleaned—with rtain puzzling questions still be cleared up—from persons the steamer that sank the *51*, and from the three surviving members of the submarine's crew. The *S-51*, a submersible of our largest and latest type, with a crew of six officers and thirty-one men, was on a practise cruise off the New England coast. It was in command of Lieut. Rodney H. Dobson, and at the time of the accident had been away from its base at New London for nearly a week. At 10.24 o'clock on the night of Friday, September 25, it was sunk almost instantly in a collision near Block Island, off the Rhode Island coast, with the coastwise freight and passenger steamship. Immediately after the collision a boat from the steamer picked up three members of the stricken vessel's crew, the others having gone down with their ship in twenty-three fathoms of water.

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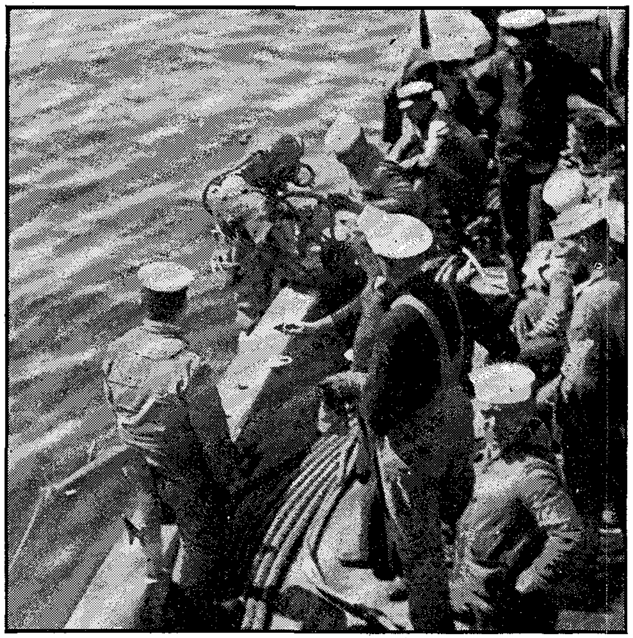
THE BOW THAT STRUCK THE FATAL BLOW

This photograph, taken after the *City of Rome* docked in Boston, shows the dents in her plates caused by ramming the *S-51*.

The most authoritative account of the accident available until an official investigation makes its report is given by Capt. John H. Diehl of the *City of Rome*. As quoted by a staff correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, Captain Diehl says that his first warning of the approach of the submarine was a white light about a quarter of a mile off the starboard bow. "I had about reached the conclusion it was a rum-runner," says the Captain, "when I observed that it was coming toward us rapidly." According to the Captain:

> "At first sight the submarine was going about fifteen knots an hour and the *City of Rome* about ten.
>
> "We sounded several short blasts of the whistle as a danger signal. As soon as we saw that she was coming directly across our path, we swung about, but it was too late to avoid the collision. I don't think it was more than fifteen seconds before the submarine went down.
>
> "We did everything within our power. We circled round and round for more than an hour, and did not start ahead until 11:45 (earlier he had fixt the time of the collision at 10:24); we circled round on 'slow bell' and drifted over the spot where the submarine went down without finding any further trace of her or of her crew, except the three we rescued.
>
> "Our searchlight was not working but we threw out water lights, each of which illuminated the water for from 50 to 100 feet. One of our small boats, in command of the first officer, was in the water within six or seven minutes after we hit, and circled round and round after picking up the three survivors and bringing them aboard, without



International Newsreel photograph

A DIVER GOING DOWN TO THE *S-51*

finding any sign of any other members of the crew. There is not a chance that any of the survivors came up.

"I was going to lay there at anchor and assemble a buoy with some sort of an anchor to mark the spot but could see the oil spot on the water where the submarine went down for a quarter of a mile and I thought that was sufficient to mark the spot.

"I did all in my power. I would have stayed the whole night and day if it would have been of any benefit."

Accounts agree that altho there was no moonlight, the night was clear. William Anderson, lookout on the *City of Rome*, is quoted as follows by a correspondent of the Boston *Globe:*

"I first saw the white mastlight of the sub at ten o'clock, more than twenty minutes before the accident.

"It was then off the starboard bow on the horizon, fully ten miles away. It came nearer and nearer. I watched it come out of the dark as a dim outline before I discovered it was a sub.

"A couple of minutes before the crash, I saw the *S-51* change her course so as to be in a position to cross our bows. Just then she switched on her port sidelight. The starboard sidelight didn't come on at all. When the sub got near enough, I saw the outlines of the four men in the conning tower. They disappeared with the crash, and I didn't see them again.

"As the sub got closer and closer, I saw we were coming together. There I was up on the bow with my hands clenched on the rail, watching this thing coming to a spot right beneath where I stood. As she struck, I stood there for the moment spellbound. I can't explain just how I felt then, but it was mighty queer. The sub turned lengthwise with our ship and went banging down our starboard side, scraping the plates and making a great noise.

"I heaved some lines and lifebuoys, and at once ran to the emergency lifeboat, and with the rest of the deck force who had been called on deck, I prepared to lower away. In rapid time, about three minutes, we were in the water and rowing toward the sub, now a few hundred feet away.

"We got the three survivors and took them back. Then we went back a second time and cruised around the grave of the sub, looking for swimming men or bodies. After nearly two hours of waiting and listening, we went away."

The three survivors were asleep in their bunks at the time of the collision. The youngest of them, Michael S. Lira, told his story to a passenger on the *City of Rome*, who repeats it as follows:

"Lira told me how he came to be among the survivors. He said that with the exception of the four men on watch, who were on deck, all the officers and other members of the crew were below when the crash came. Almost immediately, he said, he heard the Captain's cry, 'All men to quarters!' as he rushed up the conning tower.

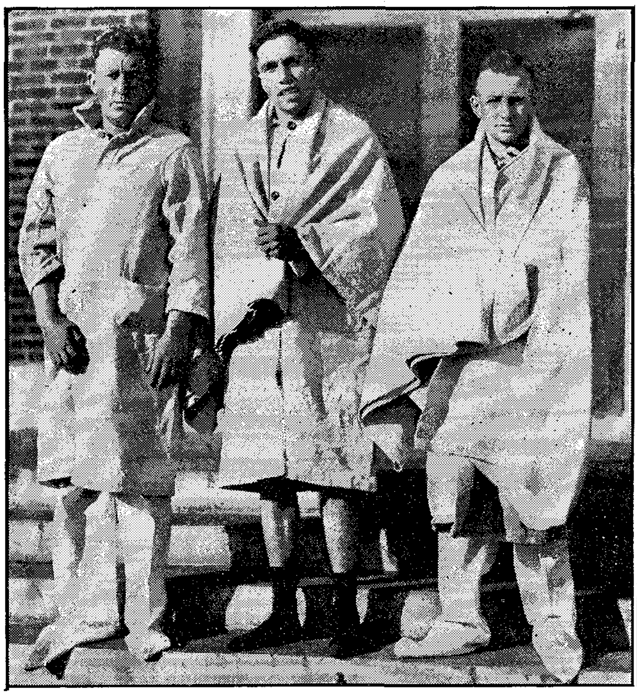
"Lira said he followed the Captain up the tower to the deck and saw him take his place on the bridge and heard him call to th steamship to throw him a rope. Things happened so quickl after that, he said, that all he remembered was jumping into th water, as the submarine began to sink, in an attempt to get clea before she went down. He said he became entangled in the sub marine's antenna and was dragged beneath the waves, but man aged to free himself after being considerably scratched."

Altho rescue ships of every available description were rushe to the scene of the tragedy, efforts to raise the sunken submarin failed day after day, until all hope of bringing any of the im prisoned men to the surface alive had to be abandoned. It i interesting to note that the sunken ship was located and h exact bearings reported to the Navy Department by a seaplan a fact which recalls the discovery of the lost seaplane *PN-9 No* earlier in the month by the submarine *R-4*.

Such a collision, happening on a clear night on a comparativel calm sea, raises sharply the question of responsibility. "It apparent that somebody blundered," says the Albany *New* "With scarcely any one left to tell the facts for the submari crew, it will be difficult accurately to determine why this horrib accident was not avoided," remarks the Pittsburgh *Gazette Time* But until an official investigation reveals all available facts, th New York *Evening World* reminds us, it is proper for the pub lic to withhold judgment. Meanwhile, remarks the Norfol *Virginian-Pilot:*

"Here was a case of collision between two vessels in a cal sea on a night when the visibility was particularly good and wh with proper precautions no craft had any reason to fear acciden The *S-51* was clearly visible to watchers aboard the *City of Rom* Presumably the *City of Rome* was clearly visible to the men wh were on watch in the conning tower of the submarine. Ye according to the accounts given by the master of the mercha ship, the submersible in attempting to cross the bow of his vess took a course that made collision inevitable.

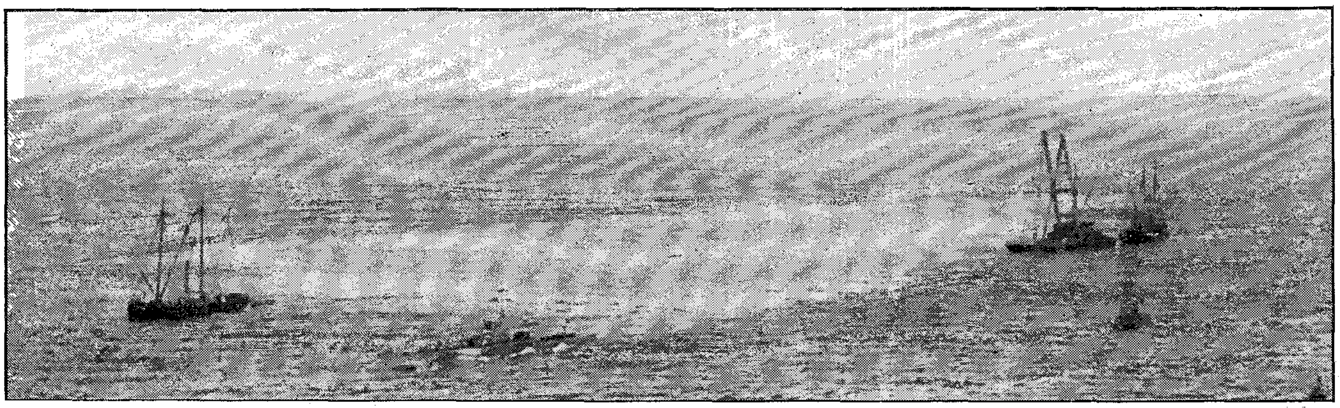
"In considering this apparently strange maneuver, it is be remembered that no statement of the other side of the ca is possible. The three survivors rescued from the sunken cra were in their bunks when the crash occurred and are, therefor unable to testify as to the theory on which the submarine com mander may have acted. In the absence of testimony on th point, the statement of Captain Diehl can not be accepted at i full face value. Nevertheless, it tends decidedly to create th



International Newsreel photograph

THE ONLY SURVIVORS

These three men, Dewey Kile, Michael S. Lira and Alfred Geier, wer asleep in their bunks when the submarine was rammed. They wer picked up by a boat from the *City of Rome.*



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THE TRAGIC PATCH OF OIL THAT TOLD WHERE THE SUBMARINE WENT DOWN

> pression that the submarine commander did not exercise proper e in handling his vessel. Officials of the steamship company erating the *City of Rome* claim to have affidavits showing that *S-51* was in charge of inexperienced officers. This charge has en denied by the executive officer at the New London subrine base, but it will merit the careful attention of the board nquiry, which will shortly address itself to this extraordinary aster."

"To many it will seem that the *City of Rome* should have ited on the spot, even tho her searchlight was out of order, til other vessels could arrive on the scene," remarks the arleston *News and Courier;* and in the Springfield *Republican* read:

> "Captain Diehl has been criticized for failing to stand by for a ger period of time after the crash. His leaving the scene er searching for survivors and marking the spot by crossrings, seems to have been a mistake on his part. While he, thout doubt, was correct in his supposition that if nothing had ne to the surface within an hour and a half, nothing would, could have forestalled any criticism on the part of Secretary the Navy Wilbur and naval officers by standing by until ylight."

Twice within a month the American Navy has been stricken time of peace, once in the air and once in the sea, notes the any *Knickerbocker Press;* and the press is beginning to ask: 'hat is wrong with the Navy Department?" "The lowered rale which the observer finds in the American Navy to-day due in large part to the disappointments growing out of the itation treaties signed in Washington in the spring of 1922," wers Robert T. Small in a Consolidated Press dispatch. As Small goes on to explain:

> 'Instead of improving conditions in the Navy, there has n a tendency ever since the treaty ratifications to cut the vy down. The enlisted force has been reduced far below number necessary to keep the American fleet on a parity h Great Britain and ahead of Japan. Funds have not n provided for keeping the necessary number of ships in nmission. The Navy has been so short of fuel expenses at es that it has been necessary to abandon maneuvers one year order to hold them on something like a proper scale the next ar.
>
> 'There is a feeling in the Navy that the service is retrograding ause of lack of funds, and that the people of the country do t care."

But in other quarters it is hinted that if the Navy morale is t as good as it used to be, Secretary Wilbur should be held ponsible. This suggestion is made very frankly by the New rk *World* and the New York *Sun*, and finds echoes in papers various parts of the country. President Coolidge, however, deds his Naval Secretary, and points out that the large number deplorable accidents of late may be due, not to a lowered rale, but to a very opposite cause—to the desire of naval men to take greater risks in experiments for the development of the Navy.

But aside from all discussion of responsibility and blame, several papers remind us, there are important questions raised by the sinking of the *S-51*. One of these is: "Why not abolish the submarine?" This was suggested at the Washington disarmament conference, the Pittsburgh *Chronicle Telegraph* reminds us, and was favorably considered by our own Government and Great Britain, but withdrawn on account of the opposition of France.

On the other hand, the Washington *Star* declares that "the disaster to the *S-51* is no more an argument against the continued development of submarines than was the loss of the *Shenandoah* a reason why aerial navigation should be abandoned." Nevertheless, urges the Boston *Transcript*, recent naval tragedies should move the public to insist that "every moral and technical precaution shall be taken to assure the safety of the two most hazardous services of the nation—those of the undersea and those of the air."

In an editorial comparing our submarine disasters with those of other nations, the New York *Times* points out that our record is not by any means the worst. We read:

> "The sinking of the submarine *S-51* is the worst disaster of the kind that the United States Navy has suffered. When the *O-5* was sunk in collision with the steamer *Abangarez* at the Atlantic entrance to the Panama Canal in October, 1923, two of the six men supposed to have gone down with her were found to be alive when the submarine was raised more than twenty-four hours after sinking. In spite of their detention in cramped and foul quarters for thirty hours they were conscious when rescued.
>
> "When the Japanese submarine *43* was sunk by the cruiser *Tatsuta* off the Sasebo naval base in March, 1924, eighteen men were still alive twenty-four hours later, a fact that was communicated by tapping on the side of the submarine. Unhappily in that case all attempts to rescue them failed. Most of the American submarine accidents have been due to grounding in shoal water, as the *S-19* did on Nasucat Beach, Cape Cod. The *S-48* met with a similar mishap in Little Harbor, New Hampshire, during a blizzard in January of this year. The British and the Italians have lost several submarines with their crews. The British *L-24* was crusht and sunk by the dreadnought *Resolution* off Portland Bill. The Italians lost the *Sebastiano Veniero* in Sicilian waters during the naval maneuvres early in September. She could not be salvaged on account of deep water.
>
> "The impression that the American Navy is unlucky in handling submarines is not borne out when comparisons are made with the losses and casualties of other nations. Japan of all sea Powers has perhaps been the most unfortunate. In the past two years three of her submarines have been sunk with full crews. In the case of two of the ships communication was established by surface vessels that failed, however, to make a rescue. Messages passed between them, the last from the submarines being farewells of officers and men to the Emperor. They died at their posts of duty."

FIRST RESULTS OF THE COOLIDGE AIRCRAFT PROBE

IS PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S ECONOMY PROGRAM, so far as aviation is concerned, crippling the national defense? Does the spirit of *Scrooge* haunt the Government in general, and our Army and Navy air services in particular? Are the War and Navy Departments to blame for the "niggardly" treatment of their "stepchildren"—Army and Navy aviation? Or should Congress be blamed for the "deplorable" situation that apparently has caused President Coolidge to appoint an investigating commission to make a sweeping study of civil and military aviation? "Certainly," declares the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, "the two aviation branches do not get the money they should receive. The War and Navy Department heads consider other branches, with which they are more familiar, in preference to the aviation bureaus." Yet, points out the Washington *Post*, "they have authority to increase allotments for the aviation branches if they wish to develop them. They could do this by making corresponding reductions elsewhere—but they haven't. To quote one witness before the Air Board: 'The Air Service gets what is left.'"

"If the Army and Navy Air Services have been starved; if the budget for aviation has been pared to the bone, either by Congress or the War or Navy Departments; if flying officers of either branch have been unjustly dealt with in the matter of promotions, then it is high time the public knew the facts," maintains the Buffalo *Evening Post*. And the public, remarks the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "is not so much interested in the present controversy between Colonel Mitchell, of the Army Air Service, and Secretary of the Navy Wilbur over a unified air service as it is in the future of military and naval aviation."

The present investigation, it is generally agreed, was brought about by Col. William Mitchell, former Assistant Chief of the Army Air Service, who resumed his attack, not only upon his superiors in the Air Service and War Department, but upon the Navy Department heads immediately following the *Shenandoah* disaster. This attack included rather pointed criticism of the attempt of the two Navy seaplanes to fly from San Francisco to Hawaii, and upon the "failure" of the Navy flying unit with the MacMillan Arctic expedition to accomplish its objective, altho it "was equipped with the best amphibian planes to be had." Thus, remarks the Boston *Globe*, "the aircraft inquiry is given a highly dramatic flavor. That President Coolidge has "stolen a march on Congress" in appointing a special commission of high-grade personnel is the belief of the Newark *News*. "What the country wants," thinks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "is some pronouncement from the Air Board that will guide public opinion, the Administration, and Congress. These experts, in effect, have been authorized to shape a policy of national air defense. These nine men have America's future in the air in their hands."

International Newsreel photograph

"I AM JUST A PLAIN AMERICAN CITIZEN"

"And am not seeking a government or political job," declares Col. William Mitchell, "star" witness in the present air investigation, and former Assistant Chief of the Army Air Service. He is here shown on the shoulders of two members of the American Legion, two posts of which met him upon his arrival at Washington recently.

In turning the eyes of the public toward the need of such
inquiry, several editors agree, Colonel Mitchell has served a goo
purpose. "One can not help being imprest by the man's earnes
ness and his courage in risking even court martial to get befo
the American people what he thinks they should know," not
the Pittsburgh *Post*. To the Detroit *News*, the feature of t
Mitchell criticism is his insistence that practical and experienc
flyers be placed in command of military aviation. "For, aft
all, it is the flyers who risk their lives." "Colonel Mitchel
agrees the Birmingham *A*
Herald, "spoke out boldly
the American people for
simple reason that ot
methods had failed to br
about results. In no ot
way could the authorities ha
been moved to conduct a f
hearing." At the Washing
hearing Colonel Mitchell a
plified his charges of "alm
criminal negligence," m
after the *Shenandoah* disas
when he said, in part:

"The sending of the *Sh*
andoah across the mounta
was, in my opinion, a du
violation of the law. The
states that operations fr
land bases shall be opera
by the Army, unless attac
to the fleet.

"The *Shenandoah* was
equipped with parachutes
its crew. That is inexcusa
It is just the same as if a s
were sent to sea without l
boats or life-preservers.

"So far as the trip to Ha
was concerned, all of the
dence tends to show t
knew they couldn't get thro
with one charge of gasolin

"The trip to the Arctic
done in a haphazard manner. The airplanes selected for it, h
ever, were probably the best amphibians there are, altho t
were designed for work in the tropics.

"Now, we will not stand for that sort of thing in our air serv
That is all there is to it. We all feel the same way about it

Taking up conditions in Army and Navy aviation, Col
Mitchell said:

"In the Army we have no air force, either in airplanes
equipment or in personnel (pilots, observers, gunners or mech
ics), or in operations. The effigy of an air force that is held
before the American people consists of about twelve old
worn pursuit airplanes and twenty-two bombers, designed se
years ago and worn out by constant service.

"All other aviation consists of the *DH-4* airplanes with
Liberty engines, designed during the war, which are neither
flesh nor fowl, as they are neither attack, bombardment, pu
nor observation planes. They are worn out, they are danger
they are incapable of performing any functions of a mo
air force.

"Our pilots, the best in the world, really amount to not
450, of all categories, who can really go out and fight service
planes. The reserves are a myth—they have no service mat
to fly in and no manner of keeping up to modern conditions

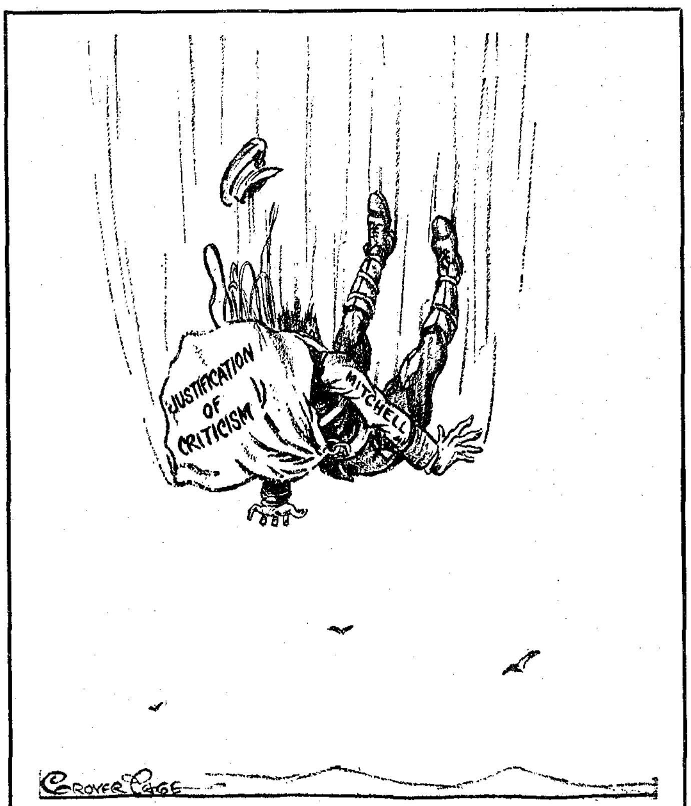
"We have no corps of observers, fifteen or twenty b
carried on the roll. We have no rated machine-gunners.
so-called mechanics are recruited according to the Army sys
It amounts to training these men with the pilots' lives.

"In our Navy we have one poor little insignificant c
masquerading as an airplane carrier.

"What is the fundamental reason that this has com s? It is that air matters are entrusted to the Army and the vy, which are handled and governed and dominated by -flying officers. They not only know next to nothing about ation, but regard it merely as an auxiliary of th ir present ivities.

'A Department of National Defense, with subheads for the ny, Navy and air, should be created by Congress this winter. ere need be little or no change in the organization of the ny or Navy, but beside them must be the Department he Air.

A Secretary of National Defense should be charged, under President, with supervision of the air, land and water artments, their general control and coordination."



WILL THE PARACHUTE OPEN?

—Gage in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*.

ieut.-Col. Benjamin D. Fou-, the oldest aviator in point service in the Army, speally attacked the General ff of the Army at the shington hearing. This er, who at one time was rigadier-General in charge Army aviation during the in France, asserted that e entire history of avia-, up to 1920, fails to show instance where a General ff officer has contributed to development." Inciden-y, Colonel Foulois pointed that of the eighty-two ers comprising the General ff, but two were Air Service , and that it was impos-e for them to influence the er eighty. Major Kilner, in ng various handicaps under ch the Army Air Service ors, said that more than a r was required to get funds provide for the round-world flight. Gen. Mason Patrick, Chief of the y Air Service, "and here-re card-indexed as safe and e," according to a writer in the Washington *Post*, advocated re the Air Board the appointment of a Cabinet official by President to head a Department of National Defense, with qual departments of Army, Navy, and Air. This, it is pointed , is essentially the Mitchell plan. General Patrick, how-r, is in no great haste to have this change made. In his ion:

> The time probably is not yet ripe for this, so I would recom-d as a first step that the Army Air Service should be given a i-autonomous status so that it may be allowed to develop hout the present restrictions. I think we should have an air s similar to the Marine Corps, which will be directly under Secretary of War."

n 1925, said General Patrick, he told the War Department t he would need $43,000,000 for Army aviation; he received ,000,000. According to the Nashville *Tennessean:*

> 'Economy' has been the watchword of the Administration, the budget director, to the great gratification of the Presi-t, has been pinching a penny here and one there. But at at cost? The testimony of Acting Secretary of War Davis ces the burden of responsibility for the deplorable situation t our air services are in squarely upon the shoulders of Administration. And that responsibility may not be shifted. e Congress which makes appropriations has done so only after budget has been submitted and approved by the President."

t any rate, the proponents of a unified air service find themselves in a head-on collision with a solid triangle of departmental opposition—the Army, Navy, and Air Mail Service. Postmaster-General New, W. Irving Glover, his assistant in charge of Air Mail, and former Second Assistant Postmaster-General Henderson opposed at the hearing a department of aeronautics that would have control of the Air Mail Service. Such action, in the opinion of Carl F. Egge, superintendent of this branch of the Post-office Department, would damage the keen spirit of cooperation and high morale which now characterizes the Air Mail Service. Dwight F. Davis, Acting Secretary of War, who is opposed to a Department of National Defense, said of his own department:

> "Our flying equipment is inadequate in numbers, and part of it, built during the war, unsatisfactory in condition. This condition is due solely to lack of money, and can be remedied only by money.
>
> "That our technical and research work is satisfactory is evidenced by the fact that the Army Air Service holds an extraordinarily large percentage of world records in aviation. The efficiency of the whole service was strikingly shown by the success of the round-the-world flight, a triumph of organization as well as flying skill."

Like Mr. Davis, Admiral Moffett, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Aeronautics, also opposes a Department of National Defense. And Secretary of the Navy Wilbur believes that:

> "Air forces form an essential part of the fabric of the Navy, and its administration and organization, like all other administrative problems internal to the Navy, will, if unmolested by outside influences, be solved with the same efficiency and with the same happy results as have been obtained in similar problems in the past.
>
> "The mission of an air force of the Navy in time of war must necessarily be to assist the Navy in carrying out its war mission. Naval aviation is to-day organized as an integral part of the Navy. The air squadrons exist as an arm of the fleet, just as the destroyer squadrons and the submarine divisions exist; they are part and parcel of the fleet and of the naval establishment. The air squadrons can not exist on any other basis. In order to cooperate with the fleet the personnel must go through the same training, the same mill, and be made up of officers and men who are one and the same, mentally and spiritually, as the others in the fleet.
>
> "The existing administrative, industrial and scientific organization of our Navy Department and all of its resources have been taken advantage of in the development of naval aviation with little additional overhead beyond the general overhead charge of the Department."

"The flyer is likely to exaggerate the value of the air service," concludes the Minneapolis *Tribune*, after reading the testimony given at the Washington hearing, "the naval man the naval service, and the military man the military service. To the directing head, such as Acting Secretary Davis and Secretary Wilbur, all are but contributing factors to a common end. It may be advisable to have a department of aeronautics, for the regulation of commercial and civilian flying. But the Army and Navy should continue to have control of their own air forces."

THE BIG MEAT MERGER LEGAL

"LIKE A GREAT FOG pressing down on an entire vicinity, shutting out the cheerful sun," the Government's complaint against the Armour-Morris merger rested upon the great packing industry, says a Chicago paper, which therefore hails Secretary Jardine's dismissal of the complaint as highly beneficial. Naturally, the head of the Armour concern finds his company now in a stronger position, and many authorities, we read in a Consolidated Press dispatch from New York, expect a period of brisk business and stiff competition to ensue in the packing industry. The complaint, it may be remembered, was issued by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace in February, 1923, shortly after the Armour Company had taken over the properties and good-will of Morris and Company, and raised the point that the purchase tended toward the creation of a monopoly in violation of the Packers and Stockyards Act. Secretary Jardine now decides that "the purchase by one competitor of the physical properties, business and good-will of another competitor is not in express terms condemned by this statute." He finds no evidence of any intent in this particular case to manipulate prices or create a monopoly; "on the contrary, the evidence is persuasive that it was for the purpose of effecting economies in the conduct of Armour respondents' business by reducing overhead expenses and increasing the volume of sales of the finished products." Mr. Jardine further points out that even since acquiring Morris and Company, the Armour concern has controlled less than 25 per cent. of the packing business and less than the Swift Company controls. It may very well be, he adds, that the merger has made Armour and Company a stronger competitor of Swift and Company than it was before.

In the packing centers Mr. Jardine's conclusions are applauded by the press. "It looks like a good job," to the Omaha *Bee.* The decision is "refreshing" to the Chicago *Journal of Commerce.* To the Chicago *Tribune* it seems "wise and in keeping with the trend of the times." That trend, according to *The Tribune,* is "away from governmental dictation; provided there are sufficient means of protecting the public from illegal gouging at the hands of private monopolies, the best policy the Government can pursue is hands off."

Instead of being a menace to the consumer, the Armour merger seems to *The Wall Street Journal* to be something he ought to welcome. For, "if we are to have reasonable prices, output must be large and producers must operate in the most efficient manner." So "if in any industry an overhead expense can be saved by merging two or more companies, greater industrial efficiency is secured and the country, taken as a whole, benefits by cheaper production."

An interesting explanation of the Government's new attitude toward great industrial combinations is offered by the Toledo *Blade:*

> "In baiting a corporation governmental officers no longer are merely attacking the interests of a few millionaires or a group of investors of inconsiderable political influence. A good deal of corporation ownership has become exceedingly wide-spread. In the case of the packers, stock ownership is said to rest with the employees to the extent of 50 per cent.
>
> "Proprietor workers can exercise a great deal of political pressure through their own votes and those of their families. They can exercise it through their labor organizations. In such a concern as a packing plant they can represent as much weight politically as a rural district of large area. The day seems to be going in which employees of a big company will join jubilantly in a trust-busting raid upon it."

After noting this decision and certain other related happenings, the Democratic Philadelphia *Record* begins to suspect that "the men who are in control of the Republican party do not wish to prosecute the trusts any more than they can help; instead of jumping on every combination with the assumption that
must be in restraint of trade, they are trying to avoid attacks
trusts or near trusts and would rather let things alone if they a
not very bad." This policy may be all very well for the tin
being, remarks the Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.), but "each merg
on such a scale inevitably brings demands for drastic regulati
and it will come when the pendulum has started back; o
wonders if big business stops to think what it is inviting wi
this pyramiding of capital and consolidation of physical prop
ties." One Western paper, the Wichita *Eagle* (Ind.), seems
have serious doubts about the Government's present poli
toward monopolies:

> "Years hence, when there will be one big dominant me
> packing company, the Government will attack it, of course, a
> monopoly and the Supreme Court will hold, as it did in the St
> Trust decision, that while the various mergers were at the ti
> of their accomplishment, against the law, still the ultima
> result was in the public interest and therefore should not
> disturbed. In other words, while the formation of a monop
> is in progress one arm of the Government can not see a
> tendency toward monopoly; after it is accomplished, it is t
> late to do anything about it. Twenty years ago the big me
> packers all tried to get into one company. They were th
> stopt. But there doesn't appear to be anything in the way
> their doing it now whenever they choose."

THE IMMIGRATION STREAM DRYING U

FOR THE FIRST TIME in our immigration history
lost, in the fiscal year which ended June 30, more unskill
workers than we gained. Six European countries fail
to fill their allotted quotas, and sixteen received back from t
United States more of their own nationals than emigrated
this country. Is this striking evidence of improving econon
conditions in Europe, or are we getting unpopular? What
happening to immigration? The conclusion of the Indianapo
Star is that the present Immigration Law, which limits immig
tion, with certain exceptions, to 2 per cent. of the number
foreign-born from the same country who were living in
United States in 1890, "has not only checked the influx of alie
but it has done so to a much greater degree than was expecte
The fact that natives of practically all the countries of South
and Eastern Europe returned home in larger numbers than th
arrived is evidence to the Providence *Journal* that "the aims
the sponsors of the law have been achieved."

But what of the economic import of these statistics? "T
aspect deserves serious thought," believes the St. Paul *Dispa*
"particularly at a time of increasing prosperity and grow
need of labor." Manufacturers and other employers, obser
the Manchester *Union,* "say the greatest immigration probl
just now is not too much immigration, but too little." T
leads the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* to predict that "
clamor against our restrictive law may be renewed at the com
session of Congress," while to the New York *Journal of Co*
merce:

> "Figures for the first full year of the operation of the exist
> Immigration Law, particularly when coupled with the rat
> evident intention of the American Federation of Labor to go
> further lengths if it can in excluding foreign labor, certainly s
> gest some very real dangers. The pertinent facts are: T
> incoming aliens, 294,314; total departures, 92,728; leaving a
> influx of aliens of 201,586. Net inflow of 42,422 skilled labor
> as compared with 143,616 during the preceding year. Net fa
> labor immigration 14,762, as compared with 27,233 during
> year before. Net loss in unskilled laborers 15,106, as compa
> with a gain of 70,742 during the previous twelve months. Th
> was a substantial net outflow of peoples to South and Southeast
> Europe, including departures to Italy of nearly 21,000. Sc
> 130,193 persons over and above departures came in from Me
> and Canada, nearly two-thirds of the total net inflow of alien

The law as it stands has put an end to the additions to our ır force that used to come from Italy and other southern and heastern European countries, and has for the most part ıed the tide in the other direction. That, of course, is what unions have wanted all along and, needless to say, they are ın the least disturbed by it. They are, however, distinctly uieted by the increasing number of aliens coming in from ıico. These workmen are without high standards of living, ıf they become numerous enough could without much doubt ıme, if indeed they have not on occasion already become, a n in the side of union officials, who are ever striving for ıer money wages, quite regardless of the economic conseıces to the men or to the nation at large.

But to the dispassionate observer of the course of economic ıts the interesting question is what will be the ultimate effect ı the nation's business of this policy of alien exclusion, evi-ly with us to stay for an indefinite period? The question ɔt one that admits of a categorical answer, particularly in ıl. It is clear, however, that it can not fail to make per-ent high money wages, shorter hours of work and the like, f which tend very definitely to hold us on a basis of inflation thus to hurt the volume of business, particularly in foreign e."

ore definite immigration statistics are furnished by the ıstrial Conference Board, of New York City. These show ·t reduction of 68 per cent. in the number of immigrants ıtted, as compared with admissions during the previous fiscal Further interpreting the Conference Board's report, the York *Times* remarks:

The total number of aliens who arrived during 1924-1925 294,314, which was reduced by 92,728 nationals returning to own countries. During the preceding year 706,896 aliens ·ed and only 76,789 left.

The quotas of several countries were unfilled, among them g Czecho-Slovakia, by 17 per cent.; Germany, by 11 per cent.; ıt Britain, by 12½ per cent.; Irish Free State, by 5 per cent.; ·, by 10 per cent., and Sweden, by 6 per cent.

Further, the number of nationals who departed for their ve lands offset in several instances the number of immigrants, bly in the case of Italy. Only 6,203 Italians arrived here ıg the year; during the same period 27,151 Italians returned ıaly. Other countries to which emigration from the United es exceeded immigration were Greece, Hungary, Bulgaria, uania, Jugo-Slavia, China, Japan, Portugal and Roumania. The report shows the countries from which immigrants were ɔded by nationals leaving the United States as follows:

	Immigrants Arrived	*Aliens Departed*	*Net Emigration*
aria	140	208	68
ce	826	6,574	5,748
gary	616	875	259
	6,203	27,151	20,948
uania	472	511	39
ugal	619	3,600	2,981
mania	1,163	1,433	270
n	275	3,982	3,707
-Slavia	724	2,464	1,740
ıa	1,937	3,412	1,475
n	723	1,212	489
ralia	273	344	71
	65	128	60
Zealand	143	159	16
	1,430	1,959	529
r West Indies	676	2,016	1,400

The stream," notes the Indianapolis *News*, "has subsided a mere trickle." To this Indiana paper:

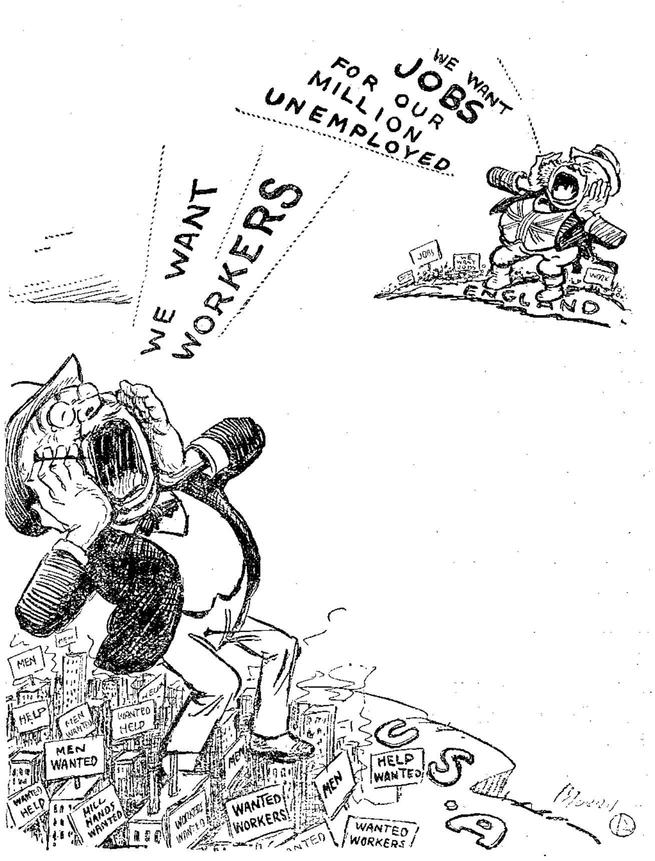
The contrast numerically with the past is impressive, but not so than the change in the nature of the alien current. From until restriction was written into law the influx was mainly eastern and southern Europe. The peoples native to that of the world have many good qualities, but unlike the resi-s of the northern and western parts of Europe they were so readily assimilated. In enacting immigration legislation fact was taken into consideration.

The statistics indicate that what it was desired to achieve is, ıost respects, being accomplished. We are both reducing total in immigration and confining it for the most part to hern and western Europe strains. The result should show ı increased sense of national unity.

"Some aspects of the immigration problem undoubtedly call for further consideration, but on the major points involved it would seem that Congress had acted in a manner deserving of approval."

"The Immigration Law, as a whole, is a good thing for this country," thinks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "for it has put an end to mass immigration to the United States." Furthermore, maintains the Providence *News*:

"The law is not working such hardship on some of the southern and eastern European countries as was foretold by the law's opponents. From this it would appear that either economic conditions in Europe are greatly improved or that fewer persons care to risk being rejected at Ellis Island or another immigration station. Obviously the law has worked to reduce the number of immigrants to a figure which should allow of the new-comers being easily assimilated. The problem of Americanizing the alien who seeks a home and fortune here is much easier than it used to be."



IF THEY COULD GET TOGETHER

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

"One of America's most perplexing problems," agrees the Kansas City *Star*, "seems well along the road to solution with the effective operation of the new law." As this paper points out:

"The 2 per cent. Immigration Law was the result of a wide demand for a genuinely restrictive and selective policy for the protection of American ideals, citizenship and standards of living. Already Americanization workers are reporting that their task is being simplified, first, because they may deal with smaller numbers and, further, because they may work with more promising material. The industrial phase of the situation is hardly less interesting or important. There recently has been an ample supply of labor, and, in fact, an oversupply of unskilled workers, in America. Had immigration not been substantially checked in the last year, it is certain there would have been a serious condition of non-employment in this country.

"There is no need of wholesale indictments in the matter, but the fact has been established beyond question that the percentage of certain types of alien in the prisons, public, and charitable institutions was abnormal, and an increasing burden on this country. With fewer and better immigrants, the situation soon may be different."

THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE ON CHINA

THE RISING TIDE of Chinese nationalism, which for months has been expressing itself in anti-foreign strikes and boycotts directed primarily against British and Japanese in China; the presence of one of the State Department's experts on Far-Eastern affairs; and the fact that it was held on the eve of the Customs Conference at Peking and attended by two hundred authorities on China—all these things, in the opinion of the Baltimore *Sun*, give the recent Conference on American Relations With China, at Johns Hopkins University, "a peculiar significance." While the conference was entirely unofficial, it can hardly fail, in the opinion of the Baltimore paper, to exert influence on our national policy toward China. "This is true," we are assured, "because those in attendance hold positions of responsibility in organizations whose actions affect our relations with China and are well informed as to conditions in that country. That these men and women should leave their work to discuss the line which our relations with China should follow is illustrative of the wide-spread feeling that this gathering was not merely timely, but also vital."

The avowed object of the Baltimore conference was to furnish information to the people of the United States on the state of affairs in China. This effort to stimulate the formation of an unofficial public opinion, it was contended by the sponsors of the conference, would have a favorable effect upon public policy before the opening of the Customs Conference at Peking on October 26. "Out of this gathering of Chinese and American educators, labor leaders, business men, diplomats, missionaries, and journalists comes a clearer and more intelligent understanding of China's pressing problems," believes the New York *World*. The meeting, agrees the Baltimore *Sun* in a second editorial, "has set in motion tides of thought that should have useful effect, and we believe the country as a whole is in agreement with the majority members of the conference in favoring an American policy based on liberal principles and in sympathy with the new aspirations of the Chinese people." These aspirations, as set forth in a speech by Dr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, are in part as follows:

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"THE CRUX OF THE SITUATION IN CHINA"

Said Dr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, at the Baltimore Conference on China, is that foreigners living in China are not subject to Chinese laws, while at the same time China is denied the right to determine its own tariff policies.

> "The crux of the situation in China, so far as foreign Powers are directly concerned, hinges principally on two facts. The first of these facts is that by means of treaties exacted of China and various extensions beyond treaty sanction, the nationals of these Powers living in China have a status which in large measure removes them from the control of the laws and judicial tribunals of China. The second of these facts is that the Government of China is denied the right to determine its own tariff policies.
>
> "Of great importance, so far as the maintenance of the now existing treaties is concerned, is the opinion of the Chinese people regarding them. It is not necessary for me to say that that opinion is a highly critical one, and whatever may be thought to the reasons and justification for this opinion, it is a fact th must be regarded and its implications borne in mind.
>
> "At the risk of doing what I have said that I did not thin would be proper for me to do, I would suggest that should United States or the other Powers decide that steps should taken to satisfy the desires of the Chinese people for equal reciprocal international treatment, the undertakings to this should be specific in character and not stated in the form general or qualified intentio
>
> "The Chinese people h every intention to prov full security for the lives property of foreigners in Ch a security no less than that joyed by Chinese citizens li within the territories of treaty Powers. In return Chinese people ask that t own rights within China be disregarded or violated foreign Powers or by t nationals."

Dr. P. W. Kuo, Presi of the Southeastern Univer at Nanking, China, was specific in his address dea with the Chinese situation general and the coming ference of the Powers at Pek Said he, in part:

> "If, during the coming ference, China's case is given as sympathetic a h ing as it deserves and legitimate grievances and bitions are not reason satisfied, one or more of t effects are sure to follow:
>
> "First, the present agita will be indefinitely prolon Even if it dies down it wil only waiting for further op tunity to break out again new vigor and stronger fo The relationship between C and the Powers concerned become more and more strai making cooperation more more difficult. Such a dition will work harm fo parties concerned.
>
> "Second, refusal of the Powers to give satisfaction to tr revision advocated by the moderate element will encourage movement for treaty abolition agitated by the radicals.
>
> "Third, China may be driven against her wish to follow example of Japan and make herself strong in arms. Moreo in case of armed conflict, who can prophesy for certain th will not lead to other complications and develop into ano world war?
>
> "Fourth, there is at least one thing China has learned t and can do effectively, namely, boycott.
>
> "On the other hand, if the treaty Powers concerned see justice is done to China, then the results would be entirely ferent. In the first place, the changed international statu China will greatly help her to set up a strong and stable ernment, with ability to fulfil its obligations and to assume protection of foreign interests.
>
> "Secondly, to comply with the wishes of China concer treaty revision would deprive Soviet Russia of the stron weapon she now holds to stir up trouble against the Wes Powers, making China less exposed to Soviet influence and determined to fight against Communism and Bolshevism.
>
> "Thirdly, such an outcome would convince China of sincerity of the friendship of the Powers, restore her g will toward some, and increase her faith in others."

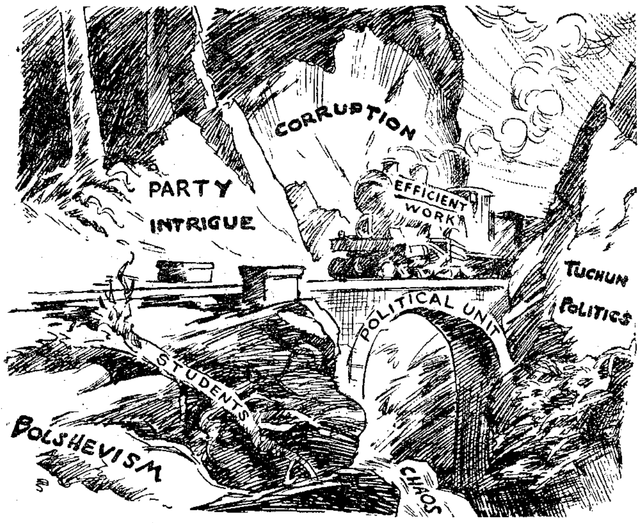
"This combination of moderate speech and inflexible dete nation," to the Washington *Post*, "is strikingly like the lang employed by the patriots of the American revolutionary pe ɔn they were endeavoring to avoid a clash with the British wn." There were other speakers, of course, both Chinese and erican, *during the meeting*, which lasted four days, but lack ·pace prevents further quotation. According to an article in Baltimore *Sun* by Tsung-Yu Sze, A.B., M.A., Ph.D., "the st feature of the Baltimore conference was the intense almost unanimous sympathy toward China in her present ıs." Just before adjournment the gathering adopted a 'aration of expression on the principal issues involved. The ıcipal points, as summarized by one editor, were:

> That the United States should act independently if it is found ossible within a reasonable time to obtain concurrent action he other Powers having interests in China and the Pacific.
> That the United States should take a position of vigorous ership in these international negotiations.
> That, generally speaking, extraterritoriality should be ıshed and customs autonomy given to China."

he report of the committee chairman, Dr. A. L. Warnshuis, ıe International Missionary Council, says, in part:

> We hope that our Government will continue to press strongly ·he agreement of all the Powers concerned in order that all of n may faithfully, as we know is the intention of all, carry out promises and programs which were outlined in those treaties resolutions adopted in Washington in 1922.
> Upon the completion of the Customs Conference in Peking)ctober 26 and the work of the Commission on Extraterri- ılity at Peking on December 18, we do not believe that the ɔn of our Government should depend upon the complete ement of all of these Powers concerned, for the simple reason we think that our Government should not be delayed in rmining its own policy by the action or the failure to act by or more of the Powers who have comparatively small ests in the Pacific and in the Far East and in China."

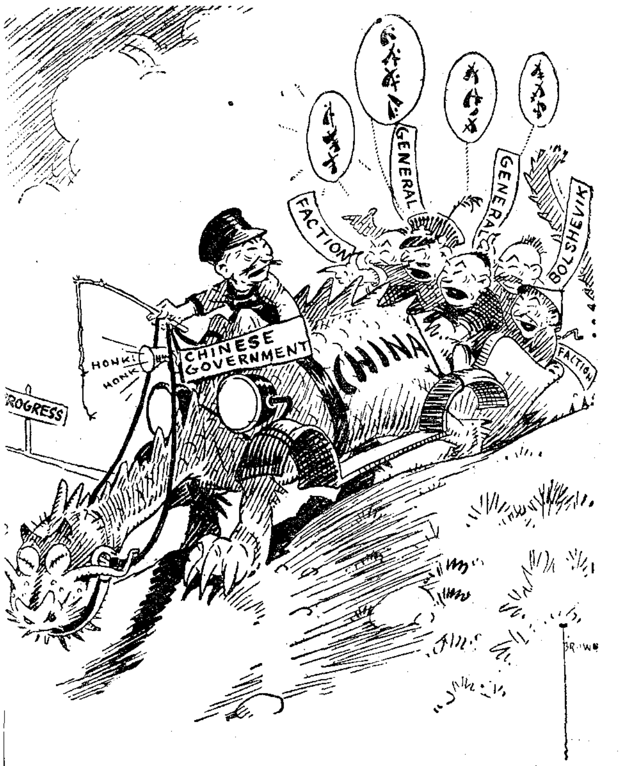
Γhe difficulty with the whole Chinese question," declares Rochester *Times-Union*, "is that there are enormous selfish ests involved, and no one is ready to do vigorous battle nst them." As the New York *World* puts it:



THE CONQUEROR'S WAY FOR CHINA

The engine of hard work drives through the wilderness of intrigue and agitation.

—From *The North-China Herald* (Shanghai).



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TOO MANY BACK SEAT DRIVERS

—Brown in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

> \mericans generally are ready enough to express kindly ngs toward China in its trials. What they need is fuller knowledgment, as justification for their sympathy, of facts and conditions that underlie China's grievances, account for its political unrest and instability and furnish cause for its protests against foreign aggression. They need only to know exactly how extraterritoriality has worked in practise in the administration of laws, in the payment of taxes and in the execution of industrial arrangements to see the reasons for Chinese resentment. They need only to be reminded of the regular use of foreign forces, military and naval, in Chinese territory, and of oppressive foreign loans, foreign regulation of customs and finances, and foreign abuse of treaty concessions to feel the justice of Chinese demands for a new order of things."

Mr. J. J. Keegan, a resident of Shanghai, on the other hand, asserted at the Baltimore meeting that in the face of recent uprisings in China, extraterritoriality can not safely be abandoned at the present time. And while "it is well enough for a lot of professors and missionaries to get together and make speeches at each other," admits the Philadelphia *Record*, "what right has this conference to vote instructions to the Government in matters that the State Department is now considering?" The resolutions adopted at Baltimore were vague, thinks the Detroit *Free Press*, which continues:

> "There is ample room in this country for sympathetic, objective study of the critical situation in China, and the conference might have justified itself and borne useful fruit had it not been carried off its feet by demagogs and visionaries.
> "In the circumstances, America has to steer a diplomatic course which, while avoiding the old fogyism of other Powers with entrenched interests in China, must also guard against too rash a submissiveness to Chinese ultra-nationalists."

Of the suggestion that we assume "vigorous leadership" in the movement to free China from foreign control and interference, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* says:

> "Unquestionably a new day is soon to dawn for China. But the coming of the light must be more or less gradual. For the present the most China can hope for is relief from the unjust burden of a customs system dictated by foreign Powers. With this load lifted, China may proceed to work out her own economic salvation, and in aiding China constructively as well as in influencing the other Powers to hold aloof, America may indeed assume a 'vigorous leadership' which will redound to her credit.
> "The United States has taken no considerable part in Chinese exploitation, and is for this reason regarded by most intelligent Chinese as China's best friend among the great nations. It is a valuable rating, and one which the United States should seek to retain. But when it comes to assuming vigorous leadership in movements directly inimical to the interests of some of the great nations, the United States may well pause for consideration."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

A LOT of Col. Billy Mitchell's flying seems to be off the handle. —*Beloit News.*

ANYWAY this town has one J. Walker who knows how to handle himself in traffic.—*The New Yorker.*

HENRY FORD sees a century of sure prosperity ahead. We haven't all got Henry's start.—*New York World.*

OUR idea of adding insult to injury is expecting the husband to manipulate the can-opener.—*Ohio State Journal.*

THE human mind is said to emit radio waves. But, like most of the other stations, the biggest part of the program is jazz.—*Life.*

THE fellow who used to do cross-word puzzles is now trying to figure out the French debt plan.—*New York American.*

IT is a thoughtful Government that reduces taxes in spring so we can pay more for coal in the fall.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A BRITISH literary man was recently expelled from a society of poets. He must have written something that rimed.—*Southern Lumberman.*

THE reason great leaders are more rare is because those who once were followers have learned a few things.—*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

WONDER how Florida is going to laugh off the fact that California won first and second place in the national beauty show?—*Arkansas Gazette.*

IGNORANCE of the law is no excuse. All you have to do to get posted is to study the 5,500,000 separate acts on the Federal and State statute books.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

WHENEVER the public comes to settle the differences between the anthracite miners and operators they will be found to amount to at least $1 a ton.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

EUROPE could easily pay its debt to us by raising the income taxes of lecturers who come over here to tell us what dollar-chasers we are.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

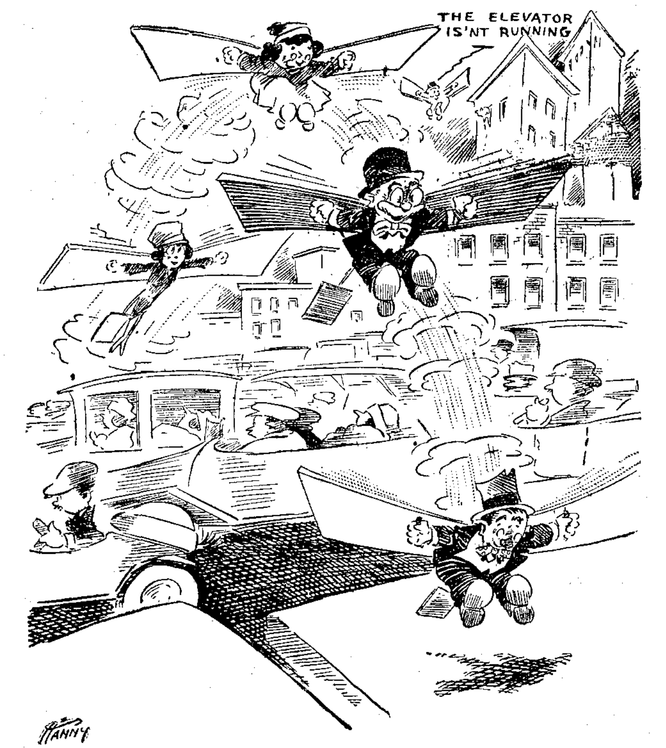
"FOSDICK in Sermon at Geneva Asks Christians to Abolish War."—*Headline.* A good beginning might be the abolition of hostilities between the sects.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

EDUCATOR says that children are learning the alphabet nowadays by an entirely different system. We've noticed that—KTHS and WDAF for instance.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

A CHICAGO man has sent word from Ontario that he is on his way home from a fishing trip with a 550-pound bear. This is regarded as the best word yet for the 4.4.—*Detroit News.*

GEN. LINCOLN C. ANDREWS has exacted from his dry aides a pledge of secrecy on what is being done toward Prohibition enforcement. That ought to be the easiest secret in the world to keep.—*Life.*

PERHAPS wise old Mother Nature decided to make our girls, most of them at least, slightly knock-kneed because she foresaw a time, viz., the present, when a little friction as they walked around would be badly needed to supply warmth and keep up the circulation.—*Ohio State Journal.*



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ONE PROFITABLE BRANCH OF COMMERCIAL AVIATION THAT HAS BEEN OVERLOOKED

—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer.*

THE old-fashioned divided skirt now is called balloon trous
—*Detroit News.*

AT last Colonel Mitchell is relieved. So is the rest of
Army.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

JUST offhand, we would say that the principal cause
insanity is indictments.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

THE number of killings in Chicago seems astonishing,
perhaps Chicagoans know best.—*New York Telegram.*

THE King of Spain attended a bricklayer's wedding. N
he'll probably be charged w
toadying to the rich.—*Cin*
nati Enquirer.

BY the time father gets
vacation bills paid it will
time to think about Christ
presents.—*Schenectady Un*
Star.

BANDITS robbed a Chic
hotel, and got into the he
lines. That's real news! N
if a *hotel* should rob a
body———.—*Life.*

NOAH'S venture was a g
success, but in this connec
it must be remembered tha
that time there was no Shipp
Board.—*Detroit News.*

AND may we suggest to
Republican campaign com
tee this slogan for their ca
date, Mr. Waterman: He's
write.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE Mayor was the vic
of a natural misunderstand
He asked the voters to pu
"x" before his name and t
put an "ex."—*The New Yo*

ACCORDING to General
bord, the radio is helping
check the exodus from the f
to the cities. The farm p
lation may yet become st
—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

WE are sorry to see
Luther Burbank is goin
retire without crossing spinach with poison ivy and makin
completely out of the question.—*Ohio State Journal.*

WELL, there are still a great many things in life to be than
for, one of which is that the Shipping Board hasn't an air se
—*Detroit News.*

AMONG the men who never attend the class reunions at
school of experience are those who received their diplomas a
grade-crossings.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

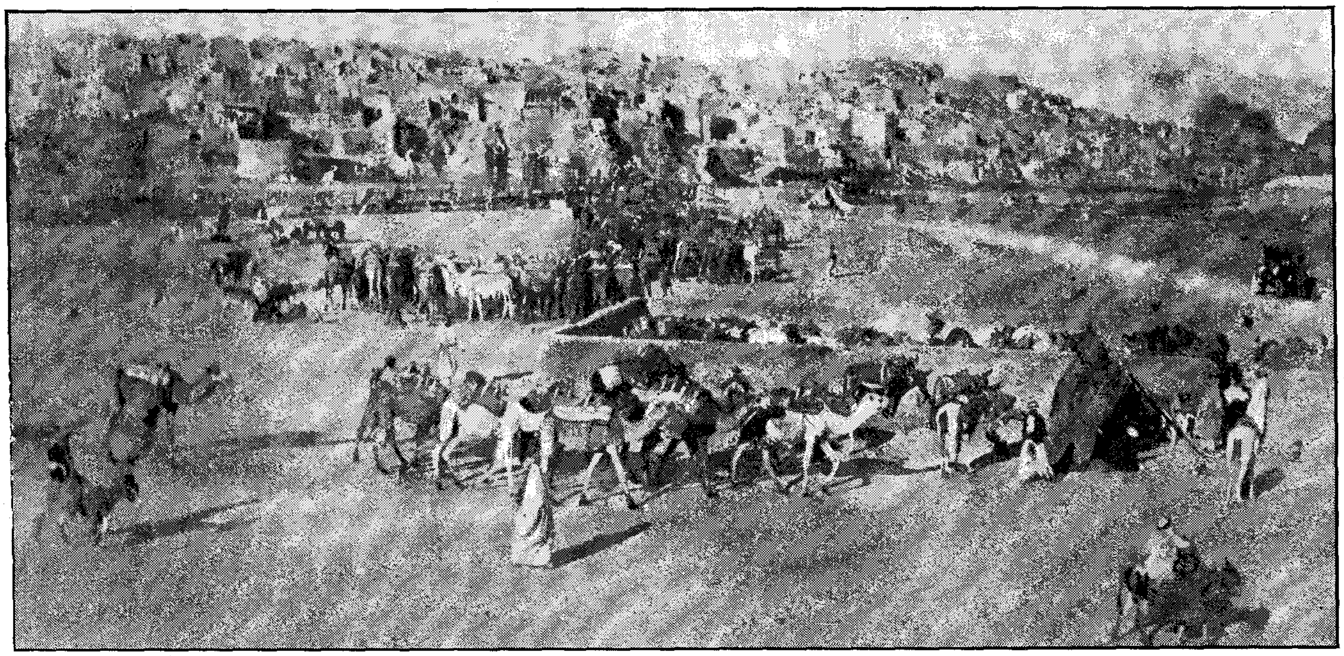
"BUSTS of Five Fathers Decorated in Hall of Fame."—*H*
line. Less considerate is the treatment accorded the bus
the fathers in the halls of justice.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

EXCAVATIONS near Bainbridge, Ohio, show costly jewelry,
evidences of a civilization 1,000 to 2,000 years old. It is beli
that these are the remains of the original Ohio Gang.–
New Yorker.

AN East Indian in Paris has such control over his nerves
he allows scientists to jab needles and knives into his body
beat him with hammers. What a pedestrian he would ma
Detroit News.

"MAN," says Sir Oliver Lodge, "was brought out from a
the animals and given knowledge of right and wrong."
distinguishing himself as the only animal requiring the se
of a good lawyer.—*Life.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT



From the London *Weekly Graphic*

A SUBURB OF ANCIENT NINEVEH

Mosul, a bone of contention among the nations, is described as a modern town "with little more than a poor millennary, and a handful of centuries to its credit." But as a suburb of Nineveh, its inhabitants are said still to take pride, "as if in prominent citizens of the last generation," in the memory of the Patriarch Seth and the prophet Jonah, both of whom have tombs in the vicinity.

THE MOSUL CLASH OF TURKEY AND BRITAIN

FOR ABOUT THREE SECONDS the war talk of President Mustafa Kemal Pasha, Nationalist leader and dictator of the new Turkey, may frighten some outside Turkey, it is said, but undoubtedly it will keep a martial glow in the minds of the Turks for months to come. The remark attributed to the Turkish President appears in an interview at Angora, and reads as follows: "Our Army is ready and its morale is excellent. If we should have to fight—which I don't think likely—we shall certainly not shirk the issue." As one editor points out, the most important statement in this part of Mustafa Kemal's nterview is the parenthesis, namely, "which I don't think likely." At the same time, we are told, the fact that Kemal Pasha spoke in this strain just after Rushdi Bey, the Turkish delegate at Geneva, had said that Turkey would fight rather than submit to a decision of the League or of the Hague Court which favored Great Britain in her Mosul dispute with the Turks, and the fact of persistent rumors that the Turkish Army is mobilizing, result in a certain amount of worry in some English quarters. Mustafa Kemal's interview was given to Dudley Heathcote, a writer on the Balkans, and appeared in the London *Reynolds's Illustrated News*. Turkey's case, as presented by Mustafa Kemal, is this:

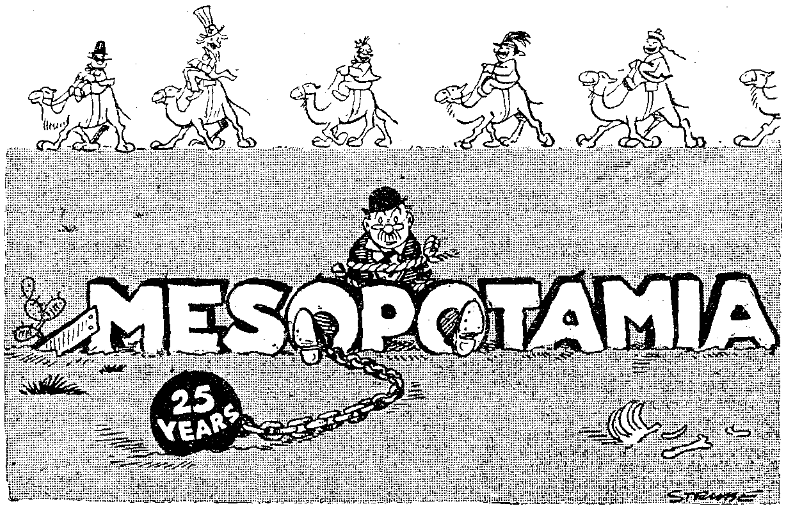
> "Mosul is Turkish and nothing can ever change that fact, even bayonets. We want the whole former vilayet of Mosul on both sides of the Tigris, and mandate or no mandate we will never abandon that view. Mosul is of supreme importance to us, and we can not afford to be without it. As every national frontier in Europe is to-day based on strategic considerations, we are merely following the lead."

While the Permanent Court of International Justice was planning an extraordinary session to consider the questions concerning the disposition of the Mosul territory, referred to it by the League of Nations, it is noted by the press that there has arisen what the Manchester *Guardian* calls "a typically Turkish complication." Kemal Pasha's troops were busily rounding up Christians of the borderlands and driving them northward, and this daily goes on to say:

> "It was activity rather similar to this that compelled the British Government to call an emergency session of the Council some time ago in Brussels. That the Turks should have moved in such a way is quite in the old Ottoman tradition, and it is another proof of how desirable it is for the frontier to be settled as quickly as possible. So long as there is a chance of Irak being limited to anything less than a safe mountain northern boundary, we may be sure that Turkey will use all her arts of bluff and twisted diplomacy to gain her ends. Once the League Council has spoken Turkey will be faced with the awkward alternative of acceptance or of defiance, which would mean flouting the verdict of the civilized world."

According to a London dispatch by T. R. Ybarra in the New York *Times*, the British Government is keeping calm despite all rumors of war, and he cites a high official as pointing out that the Irak dispute is one between a great Power and a small Power, and that the Hague Court and the League exist primarily for the protection of small Powers against great ones. But Turkey, this official is quoted as saying, instead of appealing to Geneva and The Hague for protection as a weak Power, declares in advance she is prepared to fight if the decision goes against her, and he added: "Thus the position is one which needs no argument to show where the right and wrong lie."

Moral reflections on the impropriety of Turkish actions in the Mosul area in regard to the Assyrian Christians are well enough, according to some British critics of the Baldwin Government, but the fact for the British public to seize upon is that the trouble they predicted with Turkey, when they first antagonized the "grandiose project" of Mr. Amery, Britain's Colonial Secretary, is only beginning. The project so adversely commented upon



THE LAUGHING-STOCK

—*The Daily Express* (London).

in various sections of the British press is the announcement by Mr. Amery to the Council of the League that the British Government is prepared to take on the Irak mandate until the League of Nations declares that Irak is ready to stand alone. One opponent of the proposal is the London *Saturday Review*, which says of the Turkish harrying of the Assyrian Christians that:

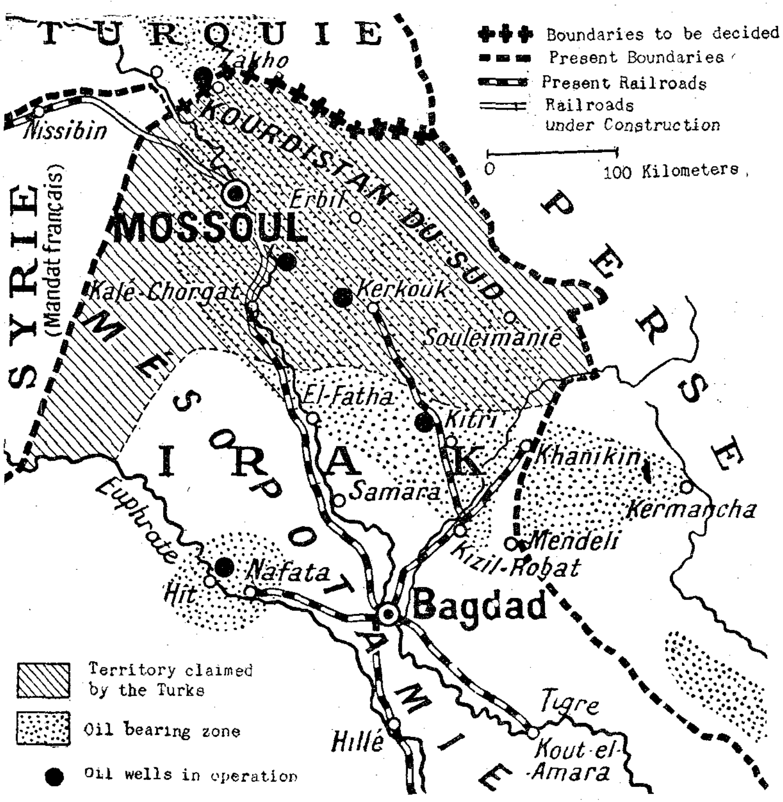
"The Turks, no doubt, have put themselves in the wrong at Geneva, but we British have put ourselves into an impossible position in respect of Irak. If we want war with Turkey over Mosul, we can have it. More probably, we shall have not war, but constant local friction, the instigators of which will be disavowed by the Turkish Government and will remain unpunished by us until we treble or quadruple our expenditure on Irak. These Asiatic frontier questions are hardly to be understood by any one who has not seen in the East how much annoyance and expense can be caused by petty and officially unacknowledged enemies. But even the man in the street can turn his eyes to events in Northern Africa, and form a rough estimate of the expenditure that would be incurred by this country in keeping the peace in a region much more remote from Europe than that inhabited by the Riffs."

If Mr. Amery's declaration to the League meant to imply that the British public was eager to accept a prolonged mandate, such as, for instance, would cover twenty-five years, then he was "sadly in error," say some London journals which think, nevertheless, that there are reasons why the British should be willing to go on with the mandate job they have begun, if the League asks them to do so. Among those of this opinion is the London *New Statesman*, which argues:

"It seems to us important that the Irak experiment should not collapse. It is a vital part of the settlement of the Middle East—a settlement which, tho it is not perfect, has at least several great merits. It does rough justice to national aspirations; it promises economic progress and comparative peace. It is true that the Turks threaten that peace if they can not get their way in Mosul. But will they not also threaten it if they do get their way? Is not the disturbance likely to be even greater if the whole Irak State breaks up? We are not going to predict all the repercussions of such an event in the Middle East—in Palestine and Syria and further afield. But it is pretty plain that there would be repercussions, and that Great Britain—and the British taxpayer—would, willy-nilly, be involved in them. It is to our proper interest, then, to secure, if we can, stability and progress in Western Asia, and our concern to keep Irak going is not motived simply by a lust for oil, or by considerations of Imperial prestige or of Mr. Amery's *beaux yeux*. It may be asked, however, whether it is not to the interest of others as well as ourselves to keep Irak going, and, if so, why we should be expected to do alone what is everybody's work. But what practical alternative is there? The League itself is obviously not equipped to act as a mandatory State. It is absurd to suppose that some other Power would or could suddenly step into our shoes."

But an economic authority, the London *Statist*, remarks that the Government have yet to show Britain's taxpayers what practical reward they hope to gain from any continued expenditure in the Middle East. Assumption of mandatory responsibilities for twenty-five years, with final abrogation of Mosul from Turkey, may bring very serious disadvantages, says this weekly, which explains:

"Thus, it would remove indefinitely the possibility of restoring cordial relations with the new Turkish Republic. The Mosul question has all along been a vital one for the Turks, and if the League Council decides to hand over the territory permanently to Irak there can be no doubt that Turkey's attitude to the British Empire will be one of rooted hostility. Such a development might injure British interests in various directions. For instance, it would gravely injure the chances of the Ottoman Debt bond holders securing a favorable settlement. The negotiations have been indefinitely suspended, and will probably not be taken up in earnest by the Turks until the League's decision in regard to Mosul is made known. Apart from this, the constant friction of the past year between the Turkish and British forces in Mosul does not encourage the hope of a peaceful stay in Mesopotamia. Again, the difficulties which the French are at present encountering in the neighboring mandated territory, Syria should warn Great Britain against pledging herself to so prolonged an occupation of Irak."

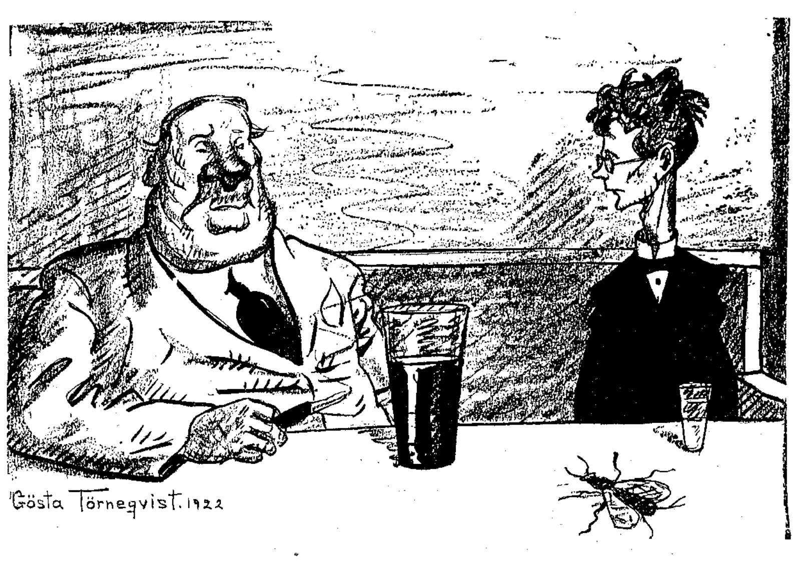


From *Excelsior* (Paris)

WHAT ALL THE SQUABBLING IS FOR

The vilayet of Mosul, which is claimed with growlings about war by the Turks Insets in the map show the high points of interest in this territory, described as "the center of contentious argument among several mighty nations."

SWEDEN'S "SUCCESSFUL PROHIBITION"



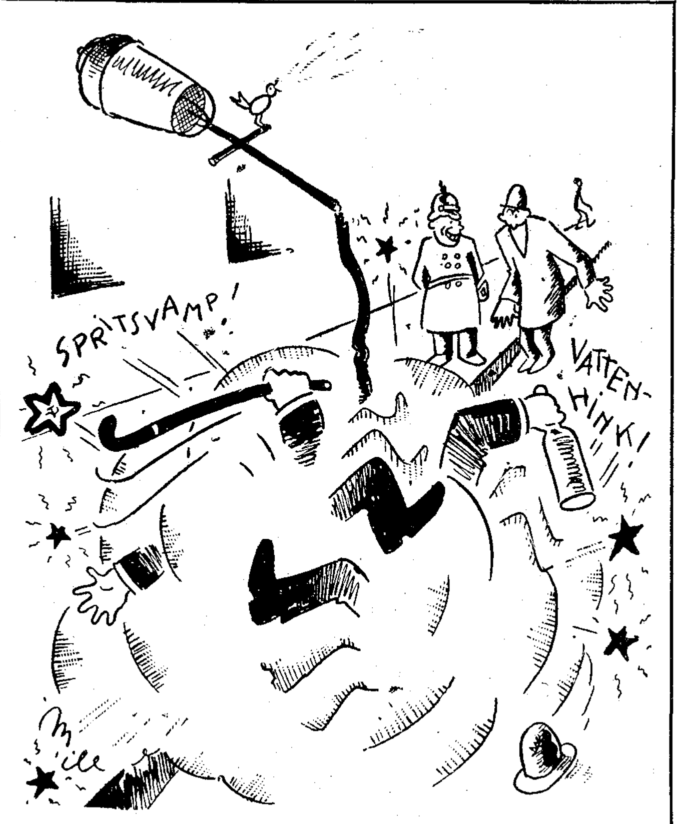
SWEDISH SATIRE ON PROHIBITION

Proud Father: "I'm too poor to give you any marriage dowry with my daughter, but if you come round after the wedding, I'll give you a drink."

—*Kasper* (Stockholm).

WHAT IS CALLED the "dismal failure" of Prohibition in Norway as contrasted with the "considerable success" of "a middle way" in Sweden, affords a practical example, we are told, that demands the attention of all social reformers. That the Scandinavian nations have wrestled sorely with the question, the records show, and the battles have inclined now this way, now that. At first, throughout the north, the "master zeal" was for "stark Prohibition," according to a contributor to the London *Spectator*, who reminds us that the Prohibitionists won both in Norway and in Finland, altho 12 per cent. of alcohol was permitted, and the Prohibition barred only the more spirituous liquors. In spite of the difficulty of resisting the influence of her neighbors on either side, it is related, Sweden, after a very brief experiment in entire Prohibition, sought a middle way and found it. One of the most ardent apostles of Prohibition in Swedish politics, who is now a convert to the newer method, is said to have surrendered his theory in submission to one quite simple practical fact, and we read:

"It was proved in Sweden, as indeed in the neighboring countries, that alcohol, in a more or less palatable form, can be cheaply and easily manufactured. The richer classes, who at first were the worse offenders, made it in their houses for their own consumption by means of stills that were small and easily concealed. The farmers extracted alcohol from their potatoes, and with yet greater ease than either, the wood-cutters extracted it from sawdust. Prohibition, in short, clearly meant that a stronger and more poisonous spirit would be consumed in large quantities by all classes, who would at the same time suffer in character from the habit of legal evasion. The consumption of alcohol would not even possess the secondary advantage of helping the national exchequer. What we may call 'the catastrophe of Prohibition,' confronted with this physical fact, has come under the writer's personal notice in Norway. It seemed entirely reasonable *a priori* that alcohol of a greater strength than 12 per cent. should be absolutely prohibited. Beer and light wines, which came outside the ban, should content any reasonable being. Unfortunately, they did not."


SPRITSVAMP!
VATTEN-HINK!

A NORWEGIAN JAB AT SWEDEN

Onlooker: "Say, officer, why don't you mix in? Those two Swedes are liable to kill each other."

Officer: "Don't you worry—they're only having an argument about Prohibition."

—*Hvepsen* (Oslo).

The custom and the tradition of the country, it is asserted, were and are in favor of that form of alcohol which we call spirits. When Prohibition came, this writer goes on to say, the crudest and most obnoxious form of brandy was manufactured in quantity, especially in the smaller farmhouses. A hardly less virulent liquid was smuggled in from Continental ships, and it is further related that it became a common experience to find victims so prostrated that they seemed to be drugged. In many factories, we read—

"It was hopeless to expect laborers and artizans to do a fair quota, or indeed deal at all with any fine work, throughout Monday. The effects of the poison absorbed on Saturday and Sunday did not wear off for at least twenty-four hours. Corruption was added. Doctors could be found who would prescribe spirits for any applicant who paid five shillings down.

"Faced with such experiences as these in the neighboring countries a very practical and patriotic group of Swedes looked round for other solutions, and very soon adopted and put on trial an original scheme of regulation that has already achieved good results and promises better. Sweden began to deal with the question as long ago as 1855; and in 1866 'the Gothenburg system,' which won a wide international reputation, was elaborated. It was not altogether unlike the idea of our Trust Houses, as first established in Hertfordshire, but it was municipal, not private. The system was too limited in scope to be of real national influence, but the idea was there; and its final evolution belongs to the year 1917, when the system worked out by Dr. Bratt came into force. Every one who has temperance reform at heart should have acquaintance with 'the Bratt system' and its effects. It is confessedly the best of many systems now under trial all round the circle of the world."

Just what the system is, this contributor to *The Spectator* explains, when he tells us that the whole of the retail trade was taken away from private hands and handed over to the so-called "system companies," which were under the virtual control of the Government. This first step, it is pointed out, was found to involve a second and even larger enterprise. A company, described as a government corporation in essence, was formed to take over also the wholesale trade, as well as the spirit factories. The organization and, to a considerable extent, the personnel of the old private wholesalers were employed, it is said, but the profits were strictly limited. Within two years, it appears, both the wholesale and retail trade became a government monopoly, "tho the finance was kept distinct from the annual budgets." This informant continues:

> "The purchase was doubtless made less costly and difficult than it might have been, owing to the fears of Prohibition and of appropriation prevalent throughout the trade. Fear made moderate compensation welcome. Light beer, containing not more than 3.2 per cent. per weight of alcohol, is alone excluded, and its manufacture and sale are still in private hands. The revolution, or reformation, was coped by the law of 1923, which transfers all traffic in alcohol to the Government for a term of years.
>
> "The method of operation is frankly Socialistic, and in some respects inquisitorial; but individual resentment appears to have given way before certain obvious benefits. The purchaser of wine or spirits is provided with what looks like a check-book, but is a pass-book, after he has satisfactorily answered certain questions as to his age and record. One check is used for each purchase. The amount of spirit he may buy within each month is strictly regulated, but no limits are fixt in advance for the purchase of wines, tho the company may decide at any time that his supply is excessive and must be restricted. Special regulations are in force with regard to both spirits and wines in restaurants. Even the profits of the restaurant-keeper are taken over by the State when his total sale exceeds a certain maximum fixt by the company for each restaurant."

FRANCE'S WAR WITH THE DRUSES

THE FIRST REAL FRENCH VICTORY in Syria, we are told, is the relief of the garrison of Soueida, after a siege of forty-eight days by an overwhelming number of fanatical tribesmen. Paris press dispatches advise us that the garrison, which numbered about 1,000 soldiers and native supporters, were forced to slaughter all their live stock, because the food which had been dropt to them from airplanes was not sufficient. Yet that sympathizers of the Druses among Arabic writers are not downhearted is obvious from the air of the Cairo *Al-Mukattam*, which declares exultantly that the uprising has "ceased to be a local affair as it was at the beginning." The Syrian press in Syria is said to be under strict censorship, and so their views are unobtainable. Among the Syrian press in this country, there is considerable divergence of opinion. The New York *Al-Hoda*, for instance, thinks "it is sheer madness to imagine that the Druses or the Syrians in general can possibly succeed against a European military nation of the first order, such as France is." Also this newspaper is dismayed at the possible prospect of the withdrawal of the French from Syria, for it "would leave the Christians in Syria without security and a prey either to the Turks or the semi-barbaric hordes of Ibn-Suoud." But another Arabic language newspaper, *Al-Bayan* (Brooklyn), a nationalist organ, which is edited by a coreligionist of the Druses, and a man who is said to have profound knowledge of the locality which they inhabit, declares that the uprising is due to the misgovernment and oppression of the French. Paris press dispatches relate that the 6,000 tribesmen who besieged Soueida for so long, have fled to the mountains where they will be "safe from tanks and airplanes," and it is further stated that:

> "Soueida is one of the ancient trading towns of Biblical Lebanon. Caravans crossed the Syrian desert to the mountains northwest, and for centuries used it as a watering-place, until the tribesmen decided to oppose the French occupation of the ancient stronghold. A thousand tribesmen swept out of the hills and invested the town. Late in August French troops, sent to relieve the garrison, were attacked by superior forces and were compelled to return to Damascus and Beirut with only a small portion of their artillery.
>
> "The Druses then entered the town, but the French garrison enclosed in the citadel refused to surrender. Native sharpshooters surrounded the citadel and used every strategy to force an entrance. Machine-guns, however, inflicted heavy losses on the tribesmen, and the battle settled down to a siege.
>
> "The garrison issued by wireless a pledge that they would not surrender until food and water had given out completely. French airplanes droned over the town daily, dropping canned meat and flour until Druse marksmen, by concentrated fire, found a way of driving off the planes. When the food supply thus became short, the commander of the garrison ordered all the animals within the walls killed in an effort to hold out longer."

Altho this French success in relieving Soueida may have an important effect on the bordering tribes, a Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune* warns us against thinking the campaign in Syria is approaching an end. The Druse leaders, he tells us, have announced that altho compelled to withdraw, the war against the French mandate in Syria will be continued "until every Druse capable of bearing arms is killed." It is further reported that in probability Soueida will be used by the French as a base for cavalry and infantry operations designed to encircle Druse territory.

Until their rebellion brought them into the public eye, the Druses were practically never heard of, altho they had been called "the modern Spartans of Syria." A contributor to the Cairo *Al-Ahram* tells us that the population of Jebel Druse does not exceed 52,064, of whom 44,344 are Druses, 4,654 are Christians, 725 are Mohammedans, and the remaining population is made up of foreigners and people of various religions. According to this informant, there is no commerce to speak of in the Jebel Druse, and very little industry, which consists mostly of weaving on hand-looms of carpets and cloths. The mainstay of the country is agriculture, we are told, and the plains of Hauran, which adjoin it, have been called the granary of Syria. This writer tells us that there are about 126 villages in the Jebel Druse, and it is estimated that they possess about 20,000 rifles of a modern type. The history of the Druses, it is related, goes back to the year 1685, when the country was invaded by the Emir of the ruling Druse dynasty in Lebanon. With a handful of brave followers he took it away from its improvident Bedouin rulers, and this Cairo writer goes on to say:

> "In the year 1808 the Druses of the Hauran district fought off the Wahabis. From that date on, the history of the Druses is one of continuous struggle to maintain the state of independence which they had so far enjoyed unmolested. In 1835 Ibrahim Pasha, son of Isma 'il Pasha, first Khedive of Egypt, lost many of his men in a vain effort to enforce his edicts on the Jebel Druse, as he had done in the rest of Syria. These edicts included compulsory military service, land tithes and conscription of arms. The Druse fighters sent their dependent families to the desert and took refuge in the inaccessible fastness of Jabal-al-Laja. Several Arab tribes joined the Druse insurgents. Turkey, with which Ibrahim Pasha was then engaged in a deadly duel of arms, scented an opportunity to push its forces southward to Aleppo Ibrahim Pasha withdrew his forces from the Jebel Druse, and revoked his edicts. Seven different uprisings and raids, either against the Ottoman Empire or against the neighboring Bedouins and Christians of Hauran, mark the brief period from 1840 to 1878."

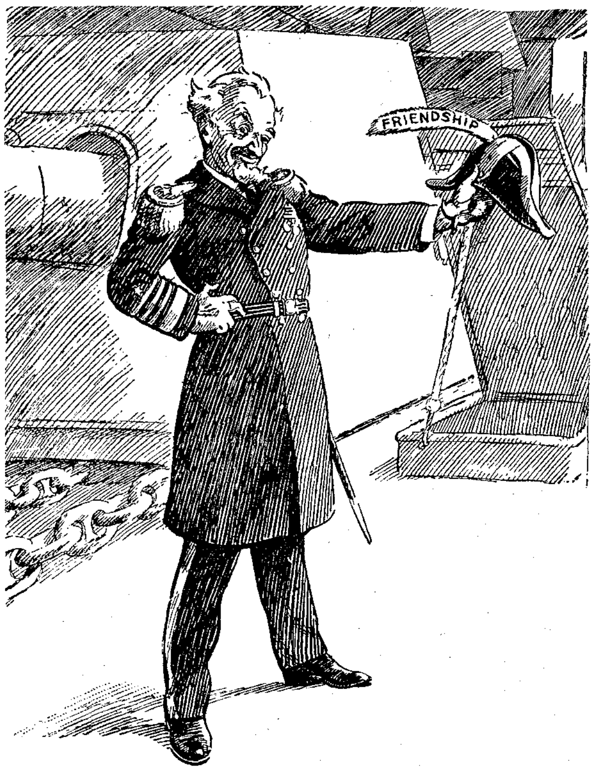
According to this Cairo informant, the present ruling house of Atrash dates back to about the period just named. But no sooner had it been established in the Jebel Druse, we are told, than war broke out between the Druses and their Turkish nominal rulers. These hostilities continued intermittently from 1890 to 1908, but while the Druses have a splendid record as fighters, various authorities question whether they can keep it in their conflict with the French. The use of machine-guns and airplanes by the French is noted as a new element to the Druses, which makes comparisons with the past hazardous. On the other hand, there are those who think the Druses will know how to cope with the new conditions, especially those who like to picture the rising as the beginning of the liberation of Syria from the rule of the French.

AS THE ANTIPODES SAW OUR SAILORS

THE UNFEIGNED ENTHUSIASM with which the officers and men of the American fleet were received in Australia and New Zealand, according to some writers, was only a natural return of the welcome accorded to the soldiers of those countries when they passed through the United States in the far-off days of the World War. But it is of particular importance to notice the impression made by the men of the fleet as recorded in the Melbourne *Sun-News Pictorial*, for which information we are obliged to Toson O. Summers, Medical Officer, U. S. S. *Richmond*. These are real Americans, according to this newspaper, which speaks of them as being men from all over the States, "from the Wild West, from the proud South, from the mushroom towns of the prairies, from Main Street and Broadway." Most of them are "too young to have lost by travel or life in the Navy the ways and characteristics of their folk at home," so that this Australian journal finds in meeting them that it is meeting the American as he is, and—

> "Most of us feel like tendering him an apology for what we thought he would be like. He does not talk loudly through his nose. He does not chew gum with ceaseless jaws and spit tobacco-juice. He does not carry a six-shooter or a vocabulary of picturesque oaths. He does not talk about the wonders of America unless we question him directly, and even then he does not even seem to see the opportunities for making bragging comparisons. He is not self-assertive, but, rather, shy and modest, far more interested and curious about Australia than talkative about his own country.
>
> "With money in his pocket, the liberty of the town, and, of course, the novel temptation of the open public-house, his behavior about the city has been excellent. When we recall what happens, according to the cinema, when a dozen American cowboys visit a town with a drinking-saloon, it is hard to believe that there are 12,000 American sailors let loose on Melbourne."

This Melbourne journal handsomely concedes that Australians made a very radical adjustment of their ideas, and got a very valuable lesson about personal contact between the people of different nations. The American they imagined was "compounded of impressions drawn from exaggerations of the cinema, of the stage, and from caricature in fiction." The parts that were strange and jarring to their minds, it is confessed, had bulked largely in their eyes, so that they had created for themselves a creature who "embodied their instinctive dislikes for the foreign." That is the way most international impressions go astray, according to this newspaper.



THE PARTING SOUVENIR

Yankee Doodle came to town,
A-riding o'er the foam,
He stuck a feather in his cap,
To show the folks at home.

—*The Daily Telegraph* (Sydney).

From the *Auckland Weekly News*

NOT FROM THE MOVIES

Admiral Robison greeted in true native fashion, rubbing noses with Guide Rangi, of Whakarewarewa, on the occasion of the visit of the American fleet to New Zealand.

In New Zealand, the *Auckland Weekly News* expresses its belief that there is something "finely appropriate" in the Navy of the United States visiting the outposts of Great Britain. It is not merely that engines of war are used as envoys of friendly intercourse, we are told, altho that is "significant enough." Incidentally, it is recalled that Burke, who is described as being as clear-sighted as most men of his day, declared that the ocean provided an unanswerable argument against oversea expansion and in support of Turgot's prophecy that colonies must eventually drop like ripe fruit from the parent tree. The influence of that theory had much to do with American independence, and it is argued that:

> "It hamstrung British inclination to placate the insurgent colonists and lighty snapt the tie of tolerant understanding. Since then the world has shrunk. Steam came to link sundered continents, and, after steam, refinements of invention that have annihilated ocean distance. And now, borne by modern devices representative of the answer that years have given to Burke's allegedly unanswerable argument, come America's seamen to exchange courtesies with other oversea lands of British lineage. The hindrance of the eighteenth century has become the highway of the twentieth.
>
> "And in the intercourse of this friendship there is more than surface amity. In the shrinking world of these days international alliances are less fragile, because more democratic, than of yore; and nowhere in the world is there such a broad basis for a union of peoples as that beneath the fraternity of these two nations speaking one tongue, sharing one literature, and honoring one ideal in law and ethics."

SCIENCE ▾ AND ▾ INVENTION

THE ARMISTICE DAY CROWD IN DOWN-TOWN NEW YORK

Imagine fire or earthquake starting a panic in this dense mass of humanity!

PANIC IN NEW YORK: WHAT WOULD HAPPEN?

IN A DISASTER that would suddenly start the sky-scraper population of down-town New York hurrying into the streets, what would happen? What steps could be taken to safeguard life and property? The nearest answer thus far found, says James H. Collins, writing in *The Scientific American*, came on the afternoon of November 7, 1918. It was the day of the "false armistice." During the lunch hour a premature report that peace terms had been signed sent New York into the wildest carnival it has ever known. People rushed into the streets, abandoning work. By some common impulse, thousands already in the city started for the down-town sky-scraper section, and many more thousands outside hurried in the same direction, in anticipation that there would be found the vortex of excitement. Writes Mr. Collins:

"From up-town, motor-cars came until they were packed solidly along the main streets. Tons upon tons of paper littering the streets, and thousands of gallons of gasoline a few inches above! And dense masses of human beings milling over the inferno that might be started any minute by a carelessly tossed match or cigaret butt, or the catching fire of an automobile!

"For six or seven hours that afternoon, the city was literally in the hands of God. Had the paper caught fire, the packed automobiles would have furnished terrible fuel, and the fire traveled beyond control, with grave loss of life unless the people could have moved off to the east and west out of the danger-zone.

"Suppose the signal that set this pandemonium loose had been a catastrophe like an earthquake violent enough to cause panic—what then? It need not be a destructive earthquake. One severe enough to sway the sky-scrapers, and rattle down a very little of the building material over the heads of people in the business district, might easily have that effect.

"From that view-point, there is no place in the world like lower New York. The most severe panic, and the greatest panic hazard, is in theaters. Down-town New York is the largest theater in the world. People are seldom burned or suffocated in modern theaters, but crushed in the aisles. Down-town New York in an earthquake would be precisely the same. Few of the people in modern buildings would be hurt, if any. But if a panic occurred, great loss of life would occur in the streets.

"Between the City Hall and the Battery, Church and Pearl Streets, the sky-scraper floor-space is between twenty-five an fifty times the whole ground area, and many more times th street area. A dozen sky-scrapers around City Hall Park hous more people than the city's entire population a century ago Nineteen buildings facing on or located near Broadway, exclusiv of the Equitable, have a business population, not counting visitors, of nearly 90,000 persons.

"The 14,000 to 15,000 elevators in Greater New York carry 2,000,000,000 passengers yearly—more than are handled by al the subway and elevated lines in Greater New York and th surface cars in Manhattan.

"Of course, New York's elevators are scattered all over th city, but there is a very large percentage of them in the down town sky-scraper section, and their capacity to empty building is probably in the neighborhood of twenty minutes, on th average, assuming that the traffic were orderly."

Fire Chief Kenlon is quoted by Mr. Collins as saying tha what would happen, in the event of a disaster, would depen entirely upon state of mind. He says:

"The chances for a disaster that would cause general panic i the sky-scraper district are, in my opinion, very remote. Let u consider what the possibilities are of the occurrence of such disaster:

"Would it be a great explosion? Under the regulations b which explosives are handled in the city, it could not conceivabl take place in the city itself.

"A conflagration spreading from building to building woul be terrifying if large enough, and spreading with great rapidity More than one speculative prophet has figured out how a seriou fire in a gale might balloon flames from sky-scraper to sky-scrape but the Department's answer to that is, that such a fire ha started many, many times since New York's sky-scrapers we built, but that every time we have put the fire out before th ballooning began.

"It seems to come down to an earthquake hazard. In m opinion, New York is in no danger of a destructive earthquak But let us assume that a severe earthquake did occur. Ne York's sky-scraper population might conceivably start in alar to reach the street, using the elevators and interior towers.

"In that event, the safest place would be the sky-scrape themselves, and the most dangerous place would be the stree

Those who had presence of mind enough to stay where they were, would escape the two chief dangers of such a disaster—the danger of being hurt or killed in the street, and that of panic in the building itself. I believe that New Yorkers, besides being generally a cool-headed lot, know enough of the stability of sky-scrapers to rely upon them in any emergency."

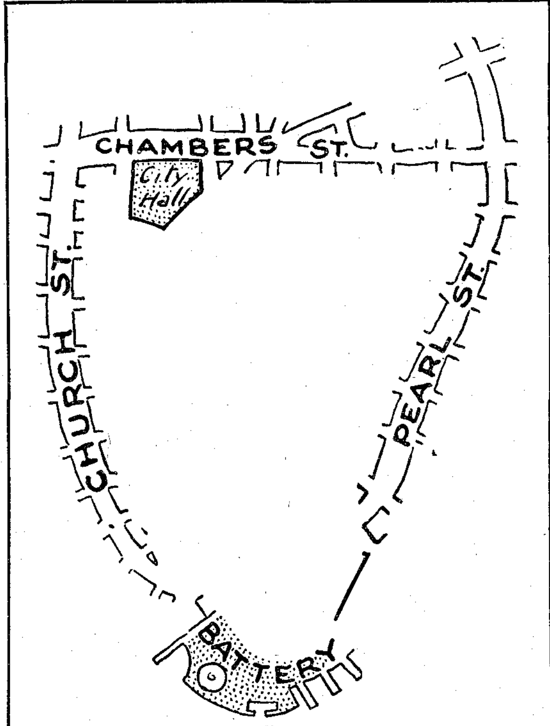
Mr. Collins adds:

"Sky-scraper history bears out this belief. In the very few cases of fire in New York's sky-scrapers, there has been no uneasiness. In no case has a sky-scraper fire ever spread beyond the few communicating rooms in which it started, for there is nothing in the building itself to burn—partitions divide it into a great number of fireproof compartments, and the only material to burn consists of office furniture and records. Tenants who wished to leave the building passed down in the elevators in an orderly way, but many remained at their work, and a good many more did not know that there had been a fire until they read about it in the newspapers next day.

"Architects' dreams for New York are wrapt up in taller and taller buildings—tower cities a thousand feet high or more, terminating in pinnacles, and set at such distances from each other that there will be ample natural light and ventilation around them.

"It is logical to ask, 'What would become of the people in such structures in case of disaster like a major earthquake?'

"And the answer seems to be, 'The higher the buildings, the more proof they will be against such disaster, and the safer people will be in them.'"



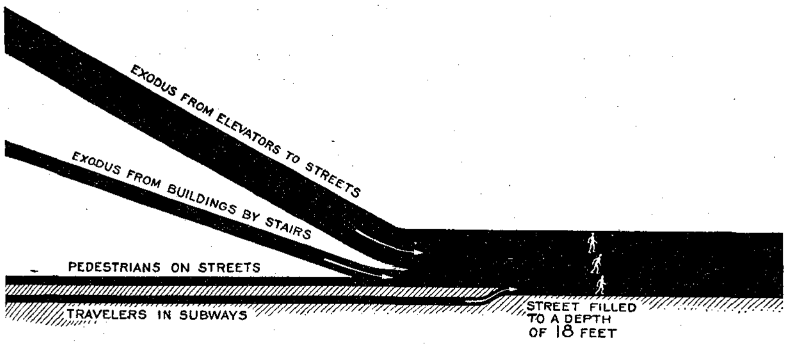
From *The Scientific American* (New York)

A MILLION PEOPLE TO THE SQUARE MILE

In this section of "down-town" New York.

BLOOD-PRESSURE WILL NOT REVEAL FALSEHOOD—The claim that lying may be detected by observation of blood-pressure and breathing has been disproved by Carney Landis and L. E. Wiley of the University of Minnesota in a series of experiments upon students in the University, we are told in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). We read:

"Suitable apparatus for recording blood-pressure and the ratio of inhalation to exhalation were attached to the subject. He was then given six cards upon which were various geometrical figures and numbers. He was told to lie in regard to three of the cards and to tell the truth in regard to the other three when questioned by the operator concerning the cards. Next an imaginary crime was detailed to the subject and the evidence connecting him with the crime was outlined. He was to make up his mind to lie concerning certain of the evidence and to tell the truth about the rest upon questioning by the operator. Very careful readings of the apparatus were kept during the trials and curves were drawn up to give a graphical picture of the changes in blood-pressure and inspiration-expiration ratio. Out of a total of 30 curves in the first test only 40 per cent. were judged correctly by a jury of 12 persons. Fifty per cent. of the blood-pressure records for the second series, using the imaginary crime as a stimulus were judged correctly. The inspiration-expiration ratio gave correct diagnostic values in 63 per cent. of the cases in one series and in 50 per cent. in the other series. From the inconsistent results the authors conclude that the method is unreliable."


EXODUS FROM ELEVATORS TO STREETS
EXODUS FROM BUILDINGS BY STAIRS
PEDESTRIANS ON STREETS
TRAVELERS IN SUBWAYS
STREET FILLED TO A DEPTH OF 18 FEET

From *The Scientific American* (New York)

"HOW A PANIC MIGHT FILL THE STREET THREE-DEEP"

In case buildings and subways were emptied at once in the sky-scraper district.

TIDAL-WAVES

A STUDY OF TIDAL-WAVES by Professor Vaillaux, a French authority, is given in *The World's Health*, the organ of the International Red Cross (Paris). Says this writer:

"The determination of the causes of this phenomenon, which often produces terrible loss of life and property, is especially difficult in view of the difficulties of observation. Testimony of witnesses who have escaped from the calamity is naturally confused or contradictory. The seismograph and the barometer are the only instruments of value for scientific records, and the former can not function, of course, when earth tremors are absent. Observations from boats at sea are almost always useless because of the relatively calm rise and fall of the ocean-level as the tidal-wave passes. The problem is further complicated by the confused terminology of description. Finally, the frequent minor oscillations of the ocean-level, aside from the daily tide fluctuations, need to be recorded and studied for the same reason that a record and analysis of the 30,000 annual minor earth tremors are as necessary in the work of the seismologist as that of the thirty or forty great earthquakes. The problem is of the greatest interest to the warmer, volcanically unstable, regions of the globe, and is confined for the most part between latitudes of 40 degrees north and south.

"A résumé is presented describing about twelve of the most destructive waves about which records are available. The scientific value of the reports on the Chilean wave of 1835 is of great interest, having been made by Darwin and Fitz-Roy, who happened to be on that coast at the time. One curious fact that these observers noted was that great flocks of birds flew in from sea more than an hour before the disaster occurred. The ocean first withdrew, leaving ships, which had been anchored at a depth of seven fathoms, on dry land; this action was succeeded by a wall of water thirty feet higher than high-tide level; then came a higher wave, and finally a still higher wave.

"The records in general show that when the first wave is positive, it is almost invariably followed by a wave or waves of greater height and force. Frequently, tidal-waves are not preceded by a negative undulation. South American populations, however, disregard warnings to flee until the ocean has first retreated. Much avoidable loss of life has occurred as a consequence.

"Other waves occur which are not of eruptive or seismic derivation. The Bay of Bengal particularly is subjected to waves produced by atmospheric depressions combined with winds of a cyclonic nature, possibly coinciding with exceptionally high tides. Tide-rips occur also and spread ruin. They are quite frequent on the western coast of France."

DOES A LOUD NOISE IMPROVE THE HEARING OF THE DEAF?

DO THE HARD-OF-HEARING sometimes hear better in the presence of a noise? Much has been spoken and published on both sides of this question, yet no one has answered it definitely and adequately on the basis of experimentation. Many physicians have believed that certain kinds of partially deaf people do hear better in the presence of a noise. Some very scholarly otologists have attempted to explain this phenomenon by supposing that the gross vibrations of the noise act upon the chain of bones in the ear so as to set it into vibration, which makes this conductive mechanism a more efficient vehicle for transmitting speech. The noise, they claim, acts in much the same way that tapping or jarring the old form of "coherer," used for the detection of radio waves, increased its sensitiveness. Says Vern O. Knudsen, of the University of California, writing in *Science* (New York):

"Kranz and Fletcher recently have advocated that these hard-of-hearing people actually do not hear better in the presence of the noise, but that the noise is less of a disturbing factor to the hard-of-hearing people than it is to normally hearing people, and, therefore, they enjoy a relative advantage for hearing in the presence of a noise."

In an attempt to answer this question definitely, the writer, in cooperation with Dr. I. I. Jones, has conducted experiments that indicate that in the presence of a noise, certain hard-of-hearing persons sometimes do hear conversation better than persons with normal hearing, but that these same hard-of-hearing persons hear conversation less well in the presence of a noise than they do in the quiet.

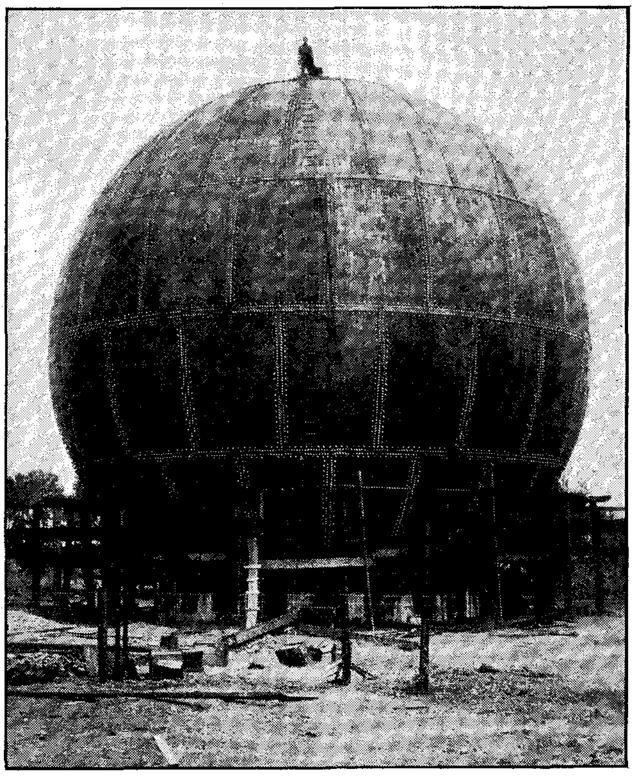
"Any kind of an interfering tone or noise, in every instance, reduced the percentage of word articulation. There was no evidence whatever to indicate that these individuals could hear better in the presence of any kind of tone or noise, but there was abundant evidence to indicate that they could not hear so well.

"The experiments seem to offer a satisfactory answer to this much-discust question.

"The first indicates that in a noise of sufficient intensity, an individual with a fixative hearing impairment can hear conversation as well as or better than an individual with normal hearing. But the second and third experiments indicate that the person with impaired hearing actually hears either tones or speech less well in the presence of a noise than he does in a quiet place; that is, either tones or noises interfere with his ability to hear other tones or conversation, and they interfere qualitatively and quantitatively in the same manner that tones or noises interfere with normally hearing persons.

"These conclusions may seem contradictory, but the following facts, which include those advanced by Fletcher and Kranz, offer a satisfactory explanation of the two conclusions:

"1. A fixative type of hearing impairment is characterized by a much greater loss of acuity for the low-pitched tones than for the high-pitched tones. Further, recent experiments have shown that low-pitched tones produce a greater interfering effect upon speech than do high-pitched tones. Therefore, the individual with this type of impairment is relatively 'deaf' to those frequencies of the noise which produce the most damaging interfering effect.



THE LATEST IN GAS-TANKS

The "Hortonsphere," shaped with a view to maximum capacity.

"2. Again, since the individual with a fixative impairment has greater acuity for the high-pitched tones than for the low-pitched tones, and since good hearing for the higher tones is more important for the hearing of speech than good hearing for the lower tones, the individual with this type of impairment has relatively good hearing for those frequencies which are most important for the hearing of speech.

"3. In a noise, the loudness of conversation is increased. The loud conversation, and also the loud noise, actuate the cochlea of the normally hearing individuals with much greater intensity than they do the cochlea of the individual with a conductive impairment. Therefore the cochlea of the normally hearing individual will be overloaded and hence will suffer both a relatively greater interfering effect from the noise and also a greater distortion of the speech than will the person with a conductive impairment.

"There is another factor, which, tho irrelevant to the experiments, contributes immensely to the advantage enjoyed by a person with a conductive impairment when he converses in the presence of a noise with a person with normal hearing. The normally hearing individual hears the noise with its full intensity, and therefore will increase the loudness of his voice relatively more than will the individual with a conductive impairment, who hears the noise with greatly diminished intensity. This also is the reason why, in a noise, it is difficult for a person with normal hearing to hear the conversation of a person who has a conductive hearing impairment.

"In contrast to those who have conductive hearing impairments, persons with perceptive impairments claim they hear less well in the presence of a noise than in the quiet.

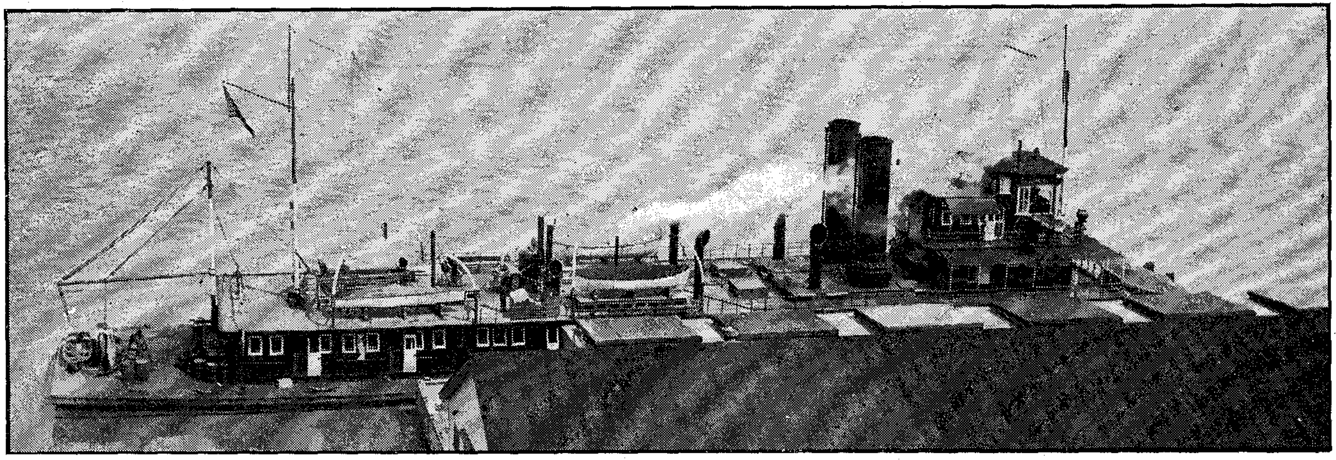
"Many observations upon individuals having perceptive impairments confirm this claim.

"It is well established that individuals with nerve deafness suffer a much greater loss of acuity for the high-pitched tones than for the low-pitched tones.

"Further, the defect is one of the end organ and not of the transmitting mechanism. These facts explain why this type of 'deaf' person does not derive the benefit from a noise that the person does who has a conductive impairment."

STEEL BALLOON AS A GAS-HOLDER—Why does the toy balloon that you buy from a street vender assume a spherical shape when it is filled? If you know the answer to that one you can guess why the newest type of gas-holder is a spherical steel tank, says a press bulletin sent out by the Industrial News Feature Service (Chicago). We read:

"To relieve the suspense of those who have forgotten their geometry, we will tell the answer. The balloon assumes a spherical shape because a sphere has a greater capacity for the same area of surface than any other body. That means that a spherical tank can be made to contain more gas per unit of cost than a tank of any other shape. The accompanying picture shows the first one of these new tanks ever built. It is at Phoenix, Arizona, on the property of the Central Arizona Power and Light Company. It is fifty-seven feet six inches in diameter and will contain 300,000 cubic feet of gas at a maximum pressure of fifty pounds per square inch. This tank has been named the Hortonsphere, in honor of George T. Horton of Chicago, who is its inventor."



Courtesy of Archie Richardson, Atlanta, Georgia

EXPRESS STEAMER DISCHARGING FREIGHT AT MEMPHIS: NOTE AERIAL

"Radio has come to be regarded as indispensable to river traffic." "Freight-boats are now handled like railroad trains."

RUNNING RIVER BOATS BY RADIO

RADIO IS PLAYING A PART in bringing commerce back to the rivers and inland waterways of the United States, we are told by Archie Richardson, writing in *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore). With the newer method of communication, the freight-boats are now handled like railroad trains. The Federal barge line on the Mississippi River is a striking example of the possibilities of river transportation under the newer ideas of management. The system is described as follows:

"Every towboat and express boat on the river, whether at New Orleans, St. Louis, or at intermediate points, is in constant touch with the radio land station at Memphis. Each boat is required to call every three hours in the day and give its location and other information. In addition, both the land station and the boats are subject to call at any time from 6 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night.

"Here is an example of what radio communication means to river traffic:

"A few weeks ago a towboat was carrying a tow of barges loaded with a trainload of sugar from New Orleans to St. Louis when the bursting of a boiler tube tied the boat up. It was many miles across trackless marshes to the nearest telephone, and without radio it would have been necessary to wait with the valuable cargo until a passing boat could have relayed a message. But with wireless equipment on the boat, the extent of the damage had scarcely been obtained before the operator at the land station in Memphis was writing out a detailed report of the accident. A boilermaker was engaged, a launch was commandeered, and in a few hours the repair work was under way. This is one of many cases where radio has prevented delays that would have cost hundreds of dollars and broken down the confidence of shippers.

"In the many efforts made by commercial and other organizations to bring commerce back to the rivers of the South, the lack of confidence on the part of the shipper has been the stumbling-block. His goods must be delivered at a specified time, and to assure certainty of delivery the shipper is usually willing to pay the higher freight charges of the rail carriers. But the Federal barge line has made its service just as dependable as that of the railroads, and has convinced the shippers of the fact. A shipper can at any time learn the exact location of the boat that is carrying his freight, and can judge almost to the hour when it will arrive.

"Radio also has greatly reduced the cost of handling freight at the terminals. Heretofore it was necessary to make a guess at the time of arrival of a boat and have everything in readiness, perhaps many hours in advance. If the boat came in before it was expected, it had to be held until labor for handling it could be rounded up.

"The cost of loading and unloading freight usually ran to such a figure as to make the operation of the boat unprofitable. In many cases it cost more to unload a shipment than to haul it many hundreds of miles. But under the present conditions the time of a boat's arrival is known to a nicety, hours and even days in advance. The men who handle the freight are instructed to report at a given time, the machinery for handling the freight is in order when the boat arrives, and the unloading and reloading goes forward like clockwork. In the three years that traffic on the Mississippi River has been handled by radio, no difficulty has been encountered, except when static was unusually bad, and radio has come to be regarded as indispensable to river traffic.

"At first the placing of radio equipment and operators on the boats met with strenuous opposition from some of the river captains of the old school, and several of them threatened to give up their boats if the proposed system were put into effect. But this opposition is now a thing of the past. One who was most outspoken in his opposition to the 'new-fangled ideas' recently told the officials of the line that it would be hard to get him to operate a boat without radio.

"The land station at Memphis has a five-kilowatt transmitter, which gives it enough power to 'plow through' any ordinary static and to communicate with boats at either end of the river. But when static is unusually bad it is necessary to have the boats along the river relay the messages, and at no time is the land station completely cut off from any boat on the river.

"The Memphis land station—WPI—is equipped with a five-kilowatt Navy Standard transmitting apparatus. The receiving tuner is a Navy Standard, with a built-in vacuum-tube detector having a wave-length range of 250 to 7,500 meters. All of the station's traffic is handled on a 1,100-meter wave-length. The receiving is done with a loud-speaker. The steel antenna masts are 90 feet high and 300 feet apart. They are located on the bluff overlooking the river, which gives the antenna a height of 175 feet above the mean level of the river. The antenna consists of six wires spaced five feet apart, giving a total spread of thirty feet.

"When the station was first built, a ground was used, but since a counterpoise has been substituted, and better results are obtained. This is of the same dimensions as the antenna, and is swung beneath, with a ground clearance of thirty feet.

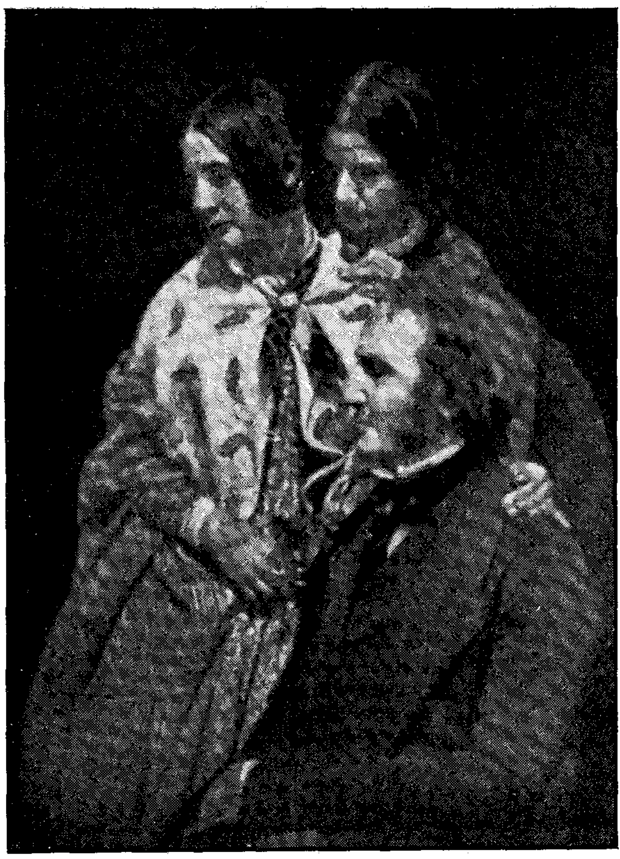
"The towboats—the *Memphis*, *Vicksburg*, *St. Louis*, *Cairo*, *Baton Rouge*, *Natchez* and *Scott*—carry two-kilowatt commercial type transmitters and receiving systems that duplicate that used at the land station. The express boats which operate in connection with the towboats are provided with one-kilowatt transmitter and receiving sets of the Army type, with vacuum-tube detector and two steps of audio-frequency amplification.

"Traffic on the Mississippi Sound and on the Mobile, Tombigbee and Warrior rivers in Alabama is handled by radio just as is the traffic on the Mississippi River. A land station at Birminghamport, near Birmingham, is provided with a five-kilowatt transmitter similar to that used at Memphis, but uses only three kilowatts of its power, except when static is bad. The Mobile station is provided with a two-kilowatt transmitter.

"Officials and employees of the Mississippi-Warrior waterways system are of the opinion that the wireless dispatching of boats is a necessary part of handling freight on the country's inland waters nowadays. They base their opinion on three years' experience on the largest and second largest river systems of the United States, on which freight is being handled profitably at very low rates and in competition with trunk-line railroads that parallel these rivers on both sides."

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF PHOTOGRAPHY

TO SAY THAT PHOTOGRAPHY was born a hundred years ago is taking the facts loosely. They are holding a centenary exhibition in London, but really what it marks is a hundred years of commercial photography. "The original idea of using the action of light to record the shapes of things" belongs, says a writer in the Manchester *Guardian*, to Tom Wedgwood, the son of the famous potter, who worked at the end of the eighteenth century. To-day what is mainly commemorated are the experiments of the Frenchman Nicephore Niépce and his colleague, Daguerre, who are said to have been the first to make photography a commercial affair. "The infancy of professional portrait photography as we now know it dates from the 'forties, when Claudet opened his shop in Bond Street." This is the British claim, and it may be left to interested antiquarians to discover if Claudet had his precursor elsewhere. *The Guardian* brings forward some interesting facts revealed by this exhibition:


PHOTOGRAPHY IN ITS INFANCY
Picture taken eighty years ago by D. O. Hill, and now the wonder and admiration of practitioners in the art.

> "Among the old things in the exhibition is one of Claudet's daguerreotypes, faded to a silvery indistinctness, with the Morocco-leather case in which, in those days, you kept your portrait. *The Illustrated London News* of the time contains one of Claudet's advertisements with the reassuring sentence, 'Ladies have the attendance of a respectable female.' What strikes the visitor who knows nothing of technicalities is the great beauty of some of the very earliest photographs. There is a series of studies, as they would be called nowadays, done by D. O. Hill, in 1845, which the photographers of to-day admire as artists admire old masters.
>
> "Close by are some reproductions of perhaps the most famous photographs ever taken—the studies of celebrities done by the amateur Mrs. Cameron in the mid-Victorian era. The modern professional said of these that 'Mrs. Cameron produced work off her own bat which the best of us are trying to reach now.' It is doubtful whether more impressive photographs exist than these noble portraits of Browning, Tennyson, and Darwin, or any more exquisite than Mrs. Cameron's picture of Ellen Terry as a girl of seventeen. It may be said that there are no such heads as that of Tennyson to photograph nowadays. The subject is half the battle, as one may realize from the truly splendid photograph of Flinders Petrie in the modern section. Perhaps the most superb single photograph among all these thousands is Mrs. Cameron's head of Carlyle. It is a masterpiece.
>
> "There is something delightful and wistful in the photographs of the 'sixties and 'seventies, and earlier, hard and glossy as many of them are. Here is the late King Edward in his glorious youth, whiskered and sumptuous-looking, with a cigar between his fingers; here he is as a shrinking little boy with his mother and the Prince Consort, and here is a mid-Victorian country scene, with a crinolined lady and a top-hatted, broadclothed husband at the door of a highly rural cottage, with a dogcart to match. It might be an illustration to a Trollope novel."

The first landscape in photography is said to have been Fox Talbot's view of Laycock Abbey, which was shown to the Royal Society in 1839. Other curiosities are present:

> "One can study in many examples the extreme charm and precision of our ancestors' daguerreotypes at their best, enclosed in those cosy padded cases. By way of violent contrast, they show the latest triumph of mechanism—a telephotograph in three colors recently wired from Chicago to New York in seven and a half minutes. It is crude enough, but, as Dr. Johnson said in another connection, the wonder is that it was done at all.
>
> "It is a far cry from antiquarian photographs to the collection of the best professional work of the present day brought from half a dozen countries. One's impression is that the best British work can stand comparison with that of any country for solid qualities of workmanship. The expert already quoted thought that some of the Austrian photographs achieve an artistic success of unequaled merit, and the professionals were enthusiastic about the technical beauty of some studies by Sommariva, of Milan."

Besides the telephotograph, another new thing in the art is exhibited, as we read in the London *Times:*

> "That postponed goal—color photography—seems to be as remote as ever, but a form of photographic sculpture is a much more challenging venture. A series of exhibits by the Cameograph Company is bound to attract notice, especially as it is a modest appeal for progress made, and the display takes the shape of medallions and not of busts or heroic groups. The verisimilitude of these portrait medallions (generally in profile) can easily be tested, and one is immediately struck by the truthfulness of the portrait medallion of the Prince of Wales. It is explained that the method of procedure is first to take a photograph of the sitter while lines are being projected on his face. The curvature of these lines of latitude and longitude—similar to those on a map—are then the cunning controllers of the 'carving machine,' which proceeds to do the rest. As an eminent sculptor remarked some time ago: 'Yes; very good indeed; but this machine can not perform that priceless thing—the touch of erring genius—and that is where I come in!'"

In the London *Graphic*, R. H. Wilenski presents an even more detailed history of this art whose products are the commonplaces of to-day:

> "Those with a taste for pedantry have here a pretty problem

for discussion, since both France and England claim the honor of the invention of photography, and the scales are nicely balanced between the disputants.

"What actually happened would seem to have been that in 1802 Tom Wedgwood, the son of the great potter, conceived the idea of, and invented a process for, recording objects by the action of light on paper sensitized with silver nitrate, but arrived at no method of fixing the impressions received, and that no further progress was made until Nicephore Niépce, of Chalon-sur-Seine, a French country gentleman of a scientific turn of mind—who had already attempted to invent a motor-boat, and very nearly succeeded—commenced experiments about 1814 with the object of securing the pictures seen in the camera obscura.

"Somewhere about 1825 Niépce actually obtained pictures in his camera obscura on metal plates coated with bitumen, and about the same time Daguerre in Paris began to experiment on the same lines. Niépce's first success was the reproduction by his process of an engraving, and as he etched the impression on his plate he was able to print a number of impressions.

"Daguerre heard rumors of this achievement and wrote to Niépce asking him to explain his process. But the letter was coldly received, which was comprehensible since Niépce was something in the nature of an aristocratic amateur and Daguerre was a showman who at that time was running, on what is now La Place de la Republique, a great panorama called 'Le Diorama.' Daguerre, who had married a Miss Arrowsmith, included among his pictures a scene of a fire in Edinburgh by moonlight, and many of the features at his Diorama appear to have been most ingenious and effective; but Niépce was not disposed to take Daguerre seriously as a scientific experimenter till the two men met by accident in a Parisian optician's shop where each was buying lenses; and this chance meeting ended in a formal contract to pursue their experiments together. Niépce, however, died before more positive results were reached, and Daguerre alone received the credit for the invention in 1839 of the 'Daguerreotype' which was so immense and instantaneous a success in Europe and America."

ARTISTS FOR THE RADIO—Last season the radio sensations were the broadcasting of the voices of John McCormack and Lucrezia Bori. But the word soon came that they would sing no more without pay, and gratuitous service has been the anomaly of the radio. Now it appears that Mr. A. Atwater Kent, the prominent radio manufacturer, has offered to guarantee a long series of Sunday evening radio concerts through WEAF at an expense of $500,000. The daily press gives the following names of artists, some definitely and some subject to the approval of their phonograph contractors:

"The artists definitely announced for the series are: Louise Homer, contralto, and Charles Hackett, tenor of the Chicago Civic Opera Company; Edward Johnson, tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Company; Mabel Garrison, soprano; Reinald Werrenrath, baritone; Maria Kurenko, soprano; Salvatore Stefano, harpist; Alexander Brailowsky, pianist; Leo Luboshutz, violinist; Florence Austral, soprano of the British National Opera; Albert Spalding, violinist; Benno Moiseiwitsch, pianist; Toscha Seidel, violinist; Felix Salmond, 'cellist; Vicente Ballester, baritone; John Powell, pianist; Eva Gauthier, soprano; Anna Case, soprano; Frieda Hempel, soprano; Paul Althouse, tenor; Arthur Middleton, baritone; May Peterson, soprano; Paul Kochanski, violinist; and Hulda Lashanska, soprano.

"The following additional artists are provisionally announced: Cecilia Hansen, Ernestine Schumann-Heink, Margaret Matzenauer, Kathryn Meisle, Emilio de Gogorza, Allen McQuahae, Josef Hofmann, Mario Chamlee, Lucrezia Bori, Florence Easton, Joan Ruth, Marion Telva and Merle Alcock.

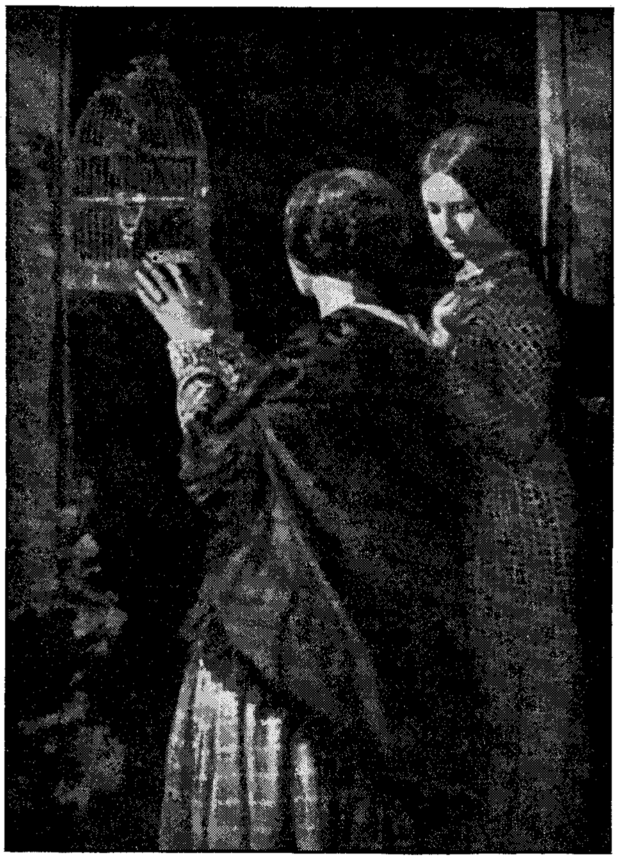
"Negotiations are also under way with Dusolina Giannini, soprano, and Mischa Levitzki, pianist. But Feodor Chaliapin and Mischa Elman, with whom negotiations had been announced, will definitely not appear for radio audiences."

An important question, says *The Musical Courier*, is how this will affect the concert business:

"Just what is going to happen only time can tell. At least two things for which *The Musical Courier* has long contended are coming to pass—the radio artist is to be paid a substantial fee for his services as a broadcaster . . . and in the second place, the general character of the programs will be vastly improved."

EDITH M. THOMAS

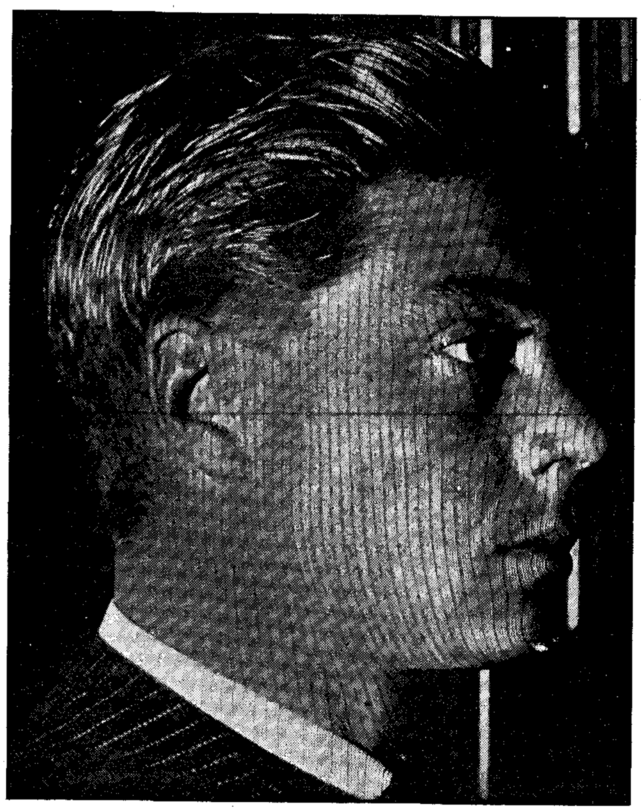
WHILE ONE STAR IN THE CONSTELLATION of women poets is rising, as noted elsewhere in this department, another went to its setting. Miss Edith M. Thomas, whose verse appeared on occasions in our poetry page, died September 12 at the age of 71. Miss Thomas had for some years been connected with *Harper's Magazine*, and she was active in this employ until almost the day of her death. She had published fourteen volumes of verse; not large, to be sure, as verse that comes of inspiration and not manufacture, is bound to be. Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson, in a letter to the New York *Times*, gives an appreciation that is best quoted almost in full:



ANOTHER PHOTOGRAPH OF 1844

D. O. Hill was an early amateur whose work is shown in the London Centenary exhibition.

"For nearly half a century, with an almost nunlike seclusion, she devoted herself to her chosen art. She had everything that goes to make enduring verse—a rare imagination that seldom fell to fancy; an exquisite sense of rhythm, vibrant and flexible; unfailing taste, noble standards of thought and expression, and what is becoming rarer in our verse, pervading spirituality. She was never academic in the objectionable sense of that word, being saved from such coldness by the warmth of her sympathies, and yet she was perhaps the most classical of the poets of her later years. She was, however, for one who wrote so much, one of the least known. Her slender volumes made little appeal to a public eager for novelties, and not a single quotation from her is cited in *The Evening Post's* symposium of fine lines printed the day before she died. I count it much to the credit of the New York *Times* that her beautiful and original lines were so often found upon its editorial page, but even these do not show the range of her Muse. She had a penetrating and sympathetic feeling for nature, and interpreted it with surprizing flashes of revelation amounting to 'second sight.' Never boisterous, she often had what I may call a subdued boldness of expression that gave her the stamp of a discoverer. Her sonnets had distinction and virility. Those who found her lacking in emotion should read her philippics on the World War. The tenderness of her poems on children and on the dying Keats is, I venture to say, unsurpassed by her contemporaries of English verse. She lived



From *The Illustrated London News*

A STAGE IN PHOTO-SCULPTURE

In this process a series of fine parallel lines engraved upon a sheet of glass are projected by a powerful lantern on the face of the sitter, who is then photographed from two points. The negatives show the image of the person, and also the fine lines across the face, which naturally appear as curved lines as they fall across the features. The plates are then enlarged to a particular size on glass transparencies and placed in a specially constructed carving machine, in which a large number (several hundred) of parallel furrows are carved by a revolving drill in a block of material, the drill being controlled by the contour lines registered on the plate. The result is a portrait in relief, or in the round, which is remarkably lifelike. The fine lines are not visible normally on the hair of the sitter, and the finishing of the hair has to be done by hand.

a life of sacrifice to her art and once wrote with the accent of greatness: 'O poverty, if thou and I must wed, I'll surely try to sing thee into fame.' Now that this beautiful spirit has gone into history, every school and college of the land should study her verse as a part of its regular curriculum, if for no other reason than to show, in these days of the loud pedal in everything, that the kingdom of poetry is not taken by violence."

Her biography, as the press presents it, is not full of incident, but is a record of quiet scholarly pursuit:

"Miss Thomas was born at Chatham, Ohio. From her early days she was interested in poetry and the classics, and the classical note was perhaps the dominating one in her work. At the Normal Institute in Geneva she helped secure special classes in Greek for herself and two other girls. The present of a volume of Keats from an uncle widened her imaginative horizon and decided the form, the sonnet, into which she molded the greater portion of her poetry.

"Seeking a craft by which she could earn her living, if necessary, she chose type-setting, and by it earned her first $40. Some years after her removal to this city she remarked to a friend, speaking of her first sensations here: 'I was drunk with New York.' Visits to Boston and Europe led to friendships with American and foreign writers, among them William Dean Howells, Mrs. James T. Fields and Edmund Gosse.

"She was a member of the Greek-American Association and an occasional contributor to several Greek-American newspapers. She was one of the readers for the Century Dictionary, a work she declared to be a privilege rather than a task, since it meant so much delving among the poets in the old Astor Library, to verify quotations. In 1908, during the editorship of Henry Mills Alden, she became associated with *Harper's Magazine*, and continued her editorial duties until two days before her death."

GORDON CRAIG'S "HAMLET"

GORDON CRAIG, THAT GREAT INNOVATOR in the theater, is all for the knee-breeched *Hamlet*, and he applauds Sir Barry Jackson's effort that we gave so full an account of last week. As long ago as 1904 he had, he says in the London *Graphic*, "something of the same idea as Sir Barry," only he didn't go on with it. For, as he explains, he had another idea on the day following, "and to hug an idea a day old with no cradle to lay it down in at night—no theater—is a preposterous idea." G. K. Chesterton also claims some responsibility, having suggested "a long time ago" that "*Hamlet* is so modern that he might well appear in evening dress with a cigaret." But, he says, in *The Illustrated London News*, that he "meant it merely as a passing fancy"; but Mr. Craig, now that some one has realized his old idea, goes on gaily pouring out other suggestions like these:

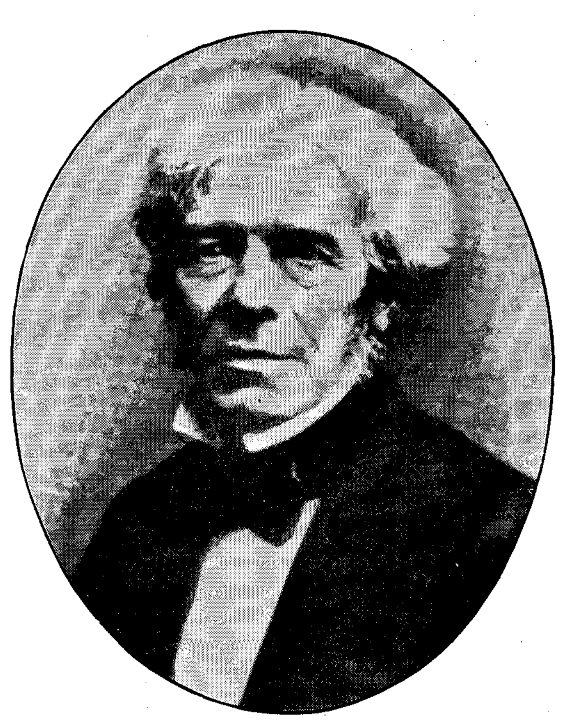
"The old 'Hamlet' wardrobes can now be sold off to the Dramatic Section of the Yale University, for feathers and cloaks and belts and buskins mean nothing to us any longer.

"Once we had to use them to prettify the ghosts and horrors and to tone down the strange passions of the play. But now when those of us who belong to the stage and those who sit in the pit have given up all interest in the passions of Shakespeare's men and women, and dismissed as nonsensical all notions of ghosts, we come to look on *Hamlet* and his father's shade, both, as perfect gentlemen, and to represent them as such, rather than as a man and a spirit: and since a perfect gentleman always keeps his hands in his pockets, it stands to reason that we must give *Hamlet* trousers that he may know what to do with his hands.

"Good actors will know what I mean.

"I delight to know that at last time and attention will be paid to dressing Shakespearean rôles properly. In the old days the tunic, tights and feathers were all put on not so much for display—tho every one thought and said so—as to help the Shakespearean actor of the eighteenth century to forget he was living in the era of Congreve, Pope and Sheridan. Something had to be done to help the actor there. But nowadays nothing could prevent him realizing daily that he is living in the age of Shaw.

"If the feathers and the rest of the rig-out of 1720 helped him



PHOTOGRAPHY'S LAST WORD

A telephotograph of Michael Faraday which was printed in New York from the untouched negative received by telegraph from Chicago—a distance of 931 miles. The time of transmission was 7½ minutes.

to recover something of the great old Elizabethan swing, it led him later on to overmuch display. He even became passionate, he let out the furies, he revealed Shakespeare by 'flashes and lightning.' That will no longer do. Gentlemen do not go on like that, Kean or no Kean—especially the latter, and so to-day your *Hamlet*, your *Macbeth*, your *Lear* and your *Othello* must behave like real gentlemen—for example, like *Tanner* in 'Man and Superman.' It is useless to argue about it. You *can* strangle like a gentleman, so please see that it be done that way; real lunacy is all right in a madhouse, but if you act it, here and on a stage, you must show it in so gentlemanly a fashion that it can be taken for sanity by those who prefer it so.

"'If it were done when 'tis done then 'twere well it were done quickly,' says *Macbeth*, but this does not mean that you need hurry when murdering the old *King*, since no gentleman was ever in a hurry. So drawl and say 'er—er' as much as you are able—no matter how difficult you find it. Do you not remember that verse signed 'M. B.' in 'The Mask,' Volume X, No. 3, page 119 (July, 1924):

There once was a king named
 Macbeth;
A better king never drew
 breath;
 The faults of his life
 Were all due to his wife,
The notorious *Lady* Macbeth.

"Well, then! Make this evident. Let the spectators guess from your gestures whose fault it really is."

Mr. Craig has none of your slavish reverence for tradition, and he counsels that it were better to take liberties with Shakespeare than with the modern spectators. "It is the essence of courtesy to do the first, and the second doesn't pay." And so:

"Any line in 'Hamlet' which does not seem to be quite helpful, such as the line about 'drinking hot blood,' those about unlaced doublets and provincial roses and country matters, were best cut out. . . .

"The modern pantaloon trouser is, of course, just the right leg-gear for *Polonius;* he might even shuffle along in slippers, and hiccup and splutter—but all must be done in a stylish way.

"It really doesn't matter how you dress your actors in the tragedy of 'Hamlet.' That is not the important thing. What is important is that play, acting and dress should all be of a piece.

"If 'Hamlet' is so very modern, as often folk protest it is, it should be easier to perform well in modern clothes than in fancy dress.

"But is it so very modern? And, if so, what sort of suit and voice will go well with the lines:

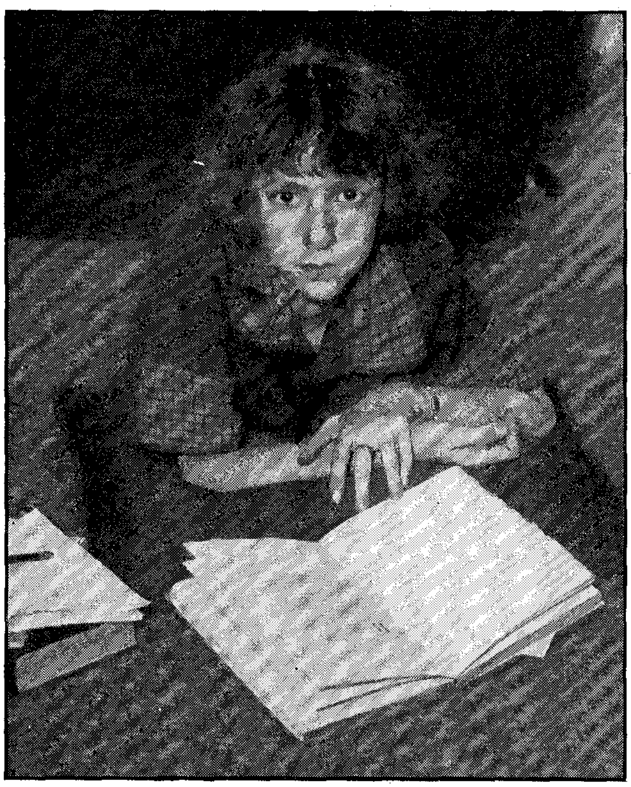
 . . . It cannot be,
But I am pigeon-livered and lack gall
To make oppression bitter; or ere this,
I should have fatted all the region kites
With this slave's offal: Bloody, baudy, villain!
Remorseless, treacherous, lecherous, kindless villain!

"Tweeds and a catch in the voice should do it: but the main thing is not to overdo it—as Shakespeare does.

"Assuredly there is certainly something to be said for performing the Shakespearean drama in modern clothes. And when I say modern clothes I say Modern with a difference: modern in suggestion, not blatantly modern. A top hat at the right moment can be dramatically of as great value as it can be worthless if used at the wrong moment; add, too, that it must be used by the right man in the right way . . . sat on, for example."

A POET AT TWELVE

NATHALIA CRANE IS CALLED "the twelve-year-old poet of Brooklyn." Of course she can't hold that title long, but her present guaranty is found in two volumes of verse and an election to the British Society of Authors, Playwrights and Composers, of which Thomas Hardy is president. Her first volume, called "The Janitor's Boy," has run into seven editions here and two in England. Our page of "Current Poetry" took notice of her when the book first appeared. The other volume, "Lava Lane," made its appearance last month. She is apparently born to the ink-pot, so to speak, as she is said to be kin to the late Stephen Crane, author of "The Red Badge of Courage," and the well-known publicist, Dr. Frank Crane. She will find few compatriots in the Society in which the honor of membership has just been extended to her. This personal sketch of her appears in the New York *Times:*



Photograph by United

MEMBER OF THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF AUTHORS

Nathalia of Brooklyn, a two-volume poet, age twelve, joins the society of which Thomas Hardy is president.

"Nathalia is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Crane of 145 Henry Street, Brooklyn. She declared to those who came to congratulate her yesterday that her poems, the diction and thought of which have caused much comment, 'just came.' Ever since she can remember she has been writing little rimes, she said, and reading everything she could lay her hands upon. There are times when she feels something welling up within her for expression and she sits down at a small typewriter, her father explained, and croons out the words until they seem to fit her thoughts.

"Amazing words for one so young are in her poems: 'cicatrice, dinosaur, parasang, sistrum' and figures of speech which are seldom comprehended, let alone used, by any other child of her age.

"'I read them, heard them, found them somewhere,' Nathalia said, and spoke of 'Ivanhoe,' 'The Jungle Books,' 'Arabian Nights' and 'Pilgrim's Progress.' She has even read the encyclopedia at times, she gravely admitted, 'just for fun.' Often she put into a poem some word only vaguely remembered from her reading, her father said, and then goes to the dictionary to confirm or change it. Nathalia has lived all her life in Brooklyn, except for brief journeys."

A poem in the recent volume is called "Love Lane" and refers to a little negro girl, schoolmate of Nathalia. Another poem is in the *Current Poetry* page:

In old Love Lane on Brooklyn Heights
 There's an ebony bob from Arabian Nights;
She sings each eve of the Tom Moore rose—
 And the neighbors shut off their radios.
The people who pass through Henry Street,
 They presently go with lagging feet,
For in old Love Lane a cantatrice shade
 Is taking the thrills of Adelaide.
Shaking the sistrum—a blackberry bob,
 Dulcing the treble and daring the sob;
Never a wonder that listeners perch
 On the mansion steps near Plymouth Church.
They hear the birds by a waterfall,
 They see the rose that was last of all;
The dim garages grow less profane,
 For something with pinions is down in the lane.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE BREAKING-UP OF ISLAM

"NO THINKING TURK can be a Moslem to-day," says a Turkish newspaper, and in the land where Mustafa Kemal has dealt a death-blow to sacred tradition by wiping out the Caliphate and abolishing the Koran as the legal code, Islam is reported on the point of collapse. The disintegration is said to be extending throughout all Mohammedan countries. Before the World War, the birthplace of Mohammed was so sacred that Christians were forbidden, under pain of death, to defile it by their presence. To-day a Christian is safe in Mekka.

This breaking up of Islam is one of the outstanding events in current history, more important in its ultimate consequences, perhaps, than anything growing out of the World War. As the Rev. A. M. Chirgwin, a well-known British minister and writer, points out in an article in *The Contemporary Review* (London), it is Christianity's opportunity. "Fissiparous nationalisms, clamant race movements, and Bolshevik ferments," he writes, "have worked as solvents in the blood of Pan-Islamic unity." Mustafa Kemal in Turkey, Saghloul Pasha in Egypt, the King of the Hedjaz in Arabia, the Ali Brothers in India—"these are the potent leaders of the nationalisms which have rent for good and all the once seamless fabric of Pan-Islam." The clearest indication of the new spirit in Islam, writes Mr. Chirgwin, is the abolition of the Caliphate. It meant not merely the disestablishment and disendowment of Mohammedanism and the deliberate abdication by Turkey of the position of acknowledged religious leadership in the Islamic world, but it was the signal for letting loose a flood of anti-Mohammedan propaganda. The self-complacency of the typical Moslem of pre-war days has given way under the impact of new ideas and new contacts, and he is in a questioning attitude of mind. He is willing to listen and even to learn, says Mr. Chirgwin. For the first time in history the Moslem is accessible. We are familiar with the radical changes in government and education which have taken place, with the disappearing of the unadorning veil and the freedom granted to women, with the abolition of polygamy and the acceptance of modern customs. In addition, Mr. Chirgwin tells us:

"Movements such as Skepticism and Feminism are beginning to stir the hitherto stagnant pool of Moslem thought. Skeptical books and papers, many of them of French origin, unknown in Islamic lands a few years ago, have an amazing circulation, and are eagerly read. Some of these papers are edited by Moslems, and others, *mirabile dictu*, by women. Journals that are having a wide circulation are edited by Moslems who have accepted Christianity, or, at least, have strong Christian sympathies. In Cairo, the heart of orthodox Islam, there are over two hundred printing-presses pouring out a voluminous literature. Nationalist newspapers are largely bought and read. French novels of the less reputable sort have a large circulation. A new book is published in Cairo, in the Arabic tongue, every day of the year, and many of these are interpretations of European, and especially French, political and scientific thought. In Beirut, twenty-five book-shops are busily selling French books, particularly *risqué* novels with a sex interest. Damascus and Bagdad are reading books and papers with feverish interest, while the schools of a thousand Moslem centers are full to overflowing. Islam is clamoring for mental food and is ready to listen to any one who has aught to teach. What effect this Western knowledge will have upon the springs of Moslem thought and life, few stay to inquire. Christianity, of course, has nothing to fear from all this secularist propaganda; but Islam has not the same intellectual equipment for meeting it, and the inevitable result is that the new notions from the West are undermining the foundations of the whole fabric of Islam. Already there are ugly cracks in the structure, and unless it can be underpinned by the efforts of the faithful, collapse must ensue. In a word, those who are causing the disintegration of Islam to-day are largely they of its own household."

It is because Mohammedans are beginning to find their religion inadequate, it seems. They complain that it is too static either to adapt itself to new conditions or to make effective contacts with new thought. The change is not so radical in other parts of the Moslem world as in Turkey, but everywhere, Mr. Chirgwin assures us, there is an unwonted openness of mind. The ferments of Secularism, Bolshevism and Christianity are at work in every part of the Moslem world; the pilgrimage to Mekka is growing numerically less every year. "The heart is going out of Islam." The new adventures into the realm of thought and belief have, of course, been made increasingly possible by the removal of the dead hand of Turkey from a great part of the Islamic world. The Turk, says Mr. Chirgwin, has always blighted every land and people he has ruled, but in no sphere has his sinister influence been more witheringly felt than in that of the spiritual. With his passing as the general dictator for all Islam has come a demand for education. The eyes of Islam are turning from the things that sufficed them in the past. Attempts are being made to adapt Christian, or at least Western, ethics to Moslem law. The trade and commerce of the West are being studied; young Moslems are going to European universities for their education, and Mr. Chirgwin estimates that more Moslems are proceeding every year to England and France for purposes of education and commerce than the annual number of the Mekka pilgrimage. He notes that the accessibility of the Moslem is particularly marked in regard to religion, and goes on:

"In many Moslem lands there is a quite astonishing desire to listen to the Christian Good News. Missionaries, in Egypt particularly, report wonderful and unsought openings for widespread evangelism. Nothing quite like it has been known before. There are 234,000,000 Moslems in the world, and four-fifths of these are now accessible to every method of missionary approach. Many thousands of miles of railways and motor-roads have been built, bringing to hitherto unreached places some vital contact with the outside world. Along these new routes the Good News is being taken as Paul and Barnabas took it along the great roads the Romans built. Islam is no longer shut away from the rest of the world. Western civilization is meeting it at a thousand points, and the disintegration of Islam has begun. The accepted standards and ideals are being brought under review, its dogmas questioned, and its sanctions undermined. The Moslem world is at the moment malleable, and a score of influences and ferments are working within its life. Before long it will harden again, and the molds into which its new life are then cast will not be easily altered."

Here, then, is Christianity's opportunity. Hitherto, the Moslem world, relatively, has been neglected. Mr. Chirgwin points out:

"Great tracts of Afghanistan, Arabia, Russian Turkestan, Bokhara, and parts of North Africa, are almost entirely unoccupied by any Christian forces. The sixty-nine millions of Moslem India are fully one-fifth of the total population of the land; it would be a fair allocation if one thousand out of the five thousand five hundred Christian missionaries in India were devoting their time to work among Moslems. As a matter of fact, the number wholly engaged in this work is less than twenty. A little more than half of Bengal's teeming population is Moslem, yet the number of men devoting their whole time to the service of Moslems may be counted on the fingers of one hand, while in great Moslem centers like Delhi, Lucknow and Lahore there are none at all. The eight million Moslems of China have scarcely a single missionary giving his whole time to work amongst them, and Ujiji, where Stanley found Livingstone, is now a great Moslem city, almost entirely devoid of men equipped for an effective approach to Islam.

"Islam is no longer presenting a united front; it is open-doored to all kinds of influences; it is accessible as never before; and within its life forces are at work which are breaking down the intransigeance of the past. Islam is to-day at the cross-roads and for the first time is ready to give heed to whatsoever guide can win her ear and heart. From the days of the Crusades the Christian approach to Islam has been controversial and unappreciative, not to say warlike. In future, the approach must be understanding and constructive. Points of contact must be sought. The path of polemic, which has been found singularly barren, must be abandoned, and the rewarding way of fellowship followed. Writers in the vernacular, appreciative of Islamic culture, educationalists of constructive capacity, who will educate without denationalizing, and missionaries who will place themselves alongside Moslems in self-forgetting service, are the prime need of Islam to-day. There is abundant evidence that such an approach would liberate unsuspected forces and make the way ready for the Moslem peoples to bring their loyalty, culture and zeal into the Kingdom of our God."

SAVING BODIES AS WELL AS SOULS

MISSIONARY EFFORT, to be effective, we are told, must look to the material as well as to the spiritual side. This is evidently the view of a company of Lutheran missionaries going to Liberia who, we are told, are taking with them chickens, pigs, cattle and goats, not for their personal use, but for the natives among whom they are to labor. The stock is said to be of high grade and such as is thought will be adapted to the African climate. Commenting on this venture of the missionaries, the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times* observes:

"There is a practical phase to this. The missionaries will work to improve the moral and religious lives of the Liberians, but they do not overlook that the task of converting these people will be easier if their material lot is made better also. Therefore the natives will be instructed in the elements of scientific agriculture and animal husbandry as a matter of practical Christianity.

"The popular thought of missionaries may picture them as going about handing tracts to natives, but the business is not done in that way. It was discovered long ago that it was necessary to reach those among whom the missionaries labor by first approaching them in a material way. Hence the medical missionaries and others whose religious work is only incidental.

"The missionary certainly will be likely to get a more attentive hearing on the religious phase of his efforts if he is also able to offer suggestions how health and income and living conditions generally may be improved."

Even the Arctic, whence news percolates slowly and infrequently, bears witness to the fine work of the missionaries in preserving life as well as in saving souls. A radio message from the steamship *Bowdoin*, signed by MacMillan, the explorer, caught on a local receiving instrument, spoke of conditions at Hopedale, Labrador, and gave fine commendation of the Moravian missionaries and of their work in preserving the lives of Eskimo converts. "Had it not been for the Moravians, whose service with utterly inadequate funds was little short of marvelous," runs the message in the Pittsburgh *Chronicle Telegraph*, "there would not be an Eskimo alive on the Labrador coast to-day."

A REPLY TO MR. BRYAN'S LAST SPEECH

MR. BRYAN IS DEAD, but the fight he began goes on, and if his opponents in his last crusade speak kindly and reverently of his virtues as a man and a Christian, they do not in the least temper their criticism of his "error" in attempting to give theology a seat in legislative halls. Mr. Bryan's posthumous address—the address he would have delivered at the Scopes trial had not the case been submitted without argument—quoted in these pages on August 22, is now answered by Dudley Field Malone, a New York lawyer who was of counsel for the defense of the Tennessee teacher. Mr. Malone delivered his reply at the recent national convention of the laymen of the Unitarian Church, in Lenox, Massachusetts. His address is widely quoted in the metropolitan press. Mr. Malone has no fear that the Rock of Ages will be split asunder by the evolutionary theory, or that ever a scientific fact will drive real religion from the hearts of men. The chief danger to religion, he finds, lies rather in denying men a full access to knowledge, in attempting to impose a creed by statutory law. As we quote from press reports, Mr. Malone argues:

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HE REPLIES TO BRYAN

Dudley Field Malone, who asks that we speak our faith "through the old and existing creeds, but in the terms of this age, made glorious by the world of science."

"The issue at Dayton was not Fundamentalism against Modernism, it was not Faith against Agnosticism, it was not Science against Religion. The issue was and is this: Shall the constitutional guaranty of religious freedom and complete separation of Church and State, inspired by Jefferson, fought for by Madison and written into our fundamental law, be violated or narrowed by any creed thinking to write its scheme of salvation into law, or by any legislative majority seeking the votes of a literalist constituency?

"The defense contended and now insists that the right of a teacher to teach his subject, and to teach it completely, and the right of a minority to learn the accepted facts and theories of science without having knowledge measured by the religious opinions of the majority, are rights well within the protection of our constitutional guaranties."

The Tennessee anti-evolution law was not dictated by the Fundamentalists, says Mr. Malone, for, he asserts, there are millions of Fundamentalists of all creeds who do not hold to a literal interpretation of the Old Testament. The law, he charges, "is the result of a combination of creed and politics led by the most ignorant of the clergy and in combination with narrow partizans who have more fear of votes than of God." It is "a daring attempt to determine the truth or falsity of scientific thinking by the act of a legislature." The movement is not limited to Tennessee, declares Mr. Malone. "What happened in Tennessee could have happened in the North or in the West if there had been the same fortuitous combination of Church and local power under the same eloquent leadership." Stopping to pay a tribute to the dead leader, Mr. Malone goes on:

"Where was evidence produced by the prosecution at Dayton that teaching the evolutionary theory had ever done damage to the faith or morals of the young? The leaders of this movement are not trying to protect the faith of the young; they are trying to impose by law their peculiar religious faith upon our system of education. We would wish in the hearts of the young a faith based on the toleration of theology toward science and upon the courageous love of Jesus, who died crucified because he led a revolt against a literal interpretation of the old law.

"We would speak our faith through the old and existing creeds, but in the terms of this age, made glorious by the world of science. Infidelity will not come from the study of science or of constantly revealed facts. Science can live only on established facts, and theology must constantly broaden our faith in God to match the revealed reality of nature's processes. Let our country be a country of faith in God, but let us reverence the many ways through which our fellow citizens worship Him. 'Stand on the Rock of Ages' cry the literalists. So shall we, but no longer a rock wave-washed and barren—guarded now by science, the lighthouse-keeper, trimming her lamps of truth to guide the storm-swept and the weary toward the haven of a more perfect life."

"The spoliating hands of partizans and the blind faith of bigots" should not be permitted to dictate the education of our children, insists Mr. Malone, and he warns:

> "A few courageous leaders at mere personal sacrifice will not defeat the plan of this organized movement. Fanatics are always more militant and aggressive than the tolerant. The leading clergy and laity of progressive Christianity, the students, teachers, educators and scientists of the country, must band together with all citizens who value academic and religious freedom.
>
> "Be vigilant and warn our countrymen that their shrines of learning are in danger. Enlist in this cause for the children of America. You will be heard and reckoned with everywhere. For those only will be honored who serve to-day with valiant blows the happy future of the young, keeping for youth a life of joy and faith and high adventure."

THE STATE AND PRAYERS FOR RAIN

THE "AMEN" TO PRAYERS FOR RAIN had hardly been uttered with all the fervor due to the nature of the petitions when, say press reports, rain began to fall, and people returning home from church in Tennessee and Georgia were drenched. But the wetting of Sunday finery caused no complaint; the dry spell was ended. The summer-long drought in some of the Southern States has imperiled life and crops. The sources of the water supply of some of the cities were reported drying up. Cattle have been trying to graze in bare pastures. Crops have been failing under a scorching sun, unrelieved by rain, in some cases, since spring. The Governors of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama called upon their citizens to pray for rain; petitions were offered up elsewhere without official request, and, in some instances, the rain came. Some there are who scoff at the notion that the downpour was in response to a general petition in hundreds of churches, saying that the rain would have come anyway. But most believe that God heard them in their need and fulfilled His promises.

But another question arises. One prominent Southern Baptist minister thinks that it is not the business of the State to summon people to prayer, and he holds it presumptuous on the part of man to ask God to correct a condition which, for all that he knows to the contrary, might be good. Dr. M. Ashby Jones, of Atlanta, Georgia, suggests in a much-discust sermon that the religious leaders who asked Governor Walker to issue an official call for a prayer for rain were animated by the thought that the addition of the Governor's name would lend prestige to their own appeal to the people. As he is quoted in the Atlanta *Journal*, Dr. Jones says "it is the growing tendency of the people of our Christian churches to lose faith in the clear, pure spiritual appeal to the minds and hearts of men and to feel that they need the authority and influence of political power." He "can think of no more deadly or vicious thing than the belief that the establishment of the authority of the Bible is not by the persuasion of love but by the strong arm of the law." As to the theory that the drought was an evil, sent as a punishment, Dr. Jones says that the facts will not harmonize with such an interpretation. Certain sections of the State, he asserts, were suffering from the dry weather, while other parts enjoyed abundant crops. "Are we going to say, then," he asks, "that God is punishing the inhabitants of certain communities and rewarding others? If we set up the standard that God rewards in material prosperity, we will get some queer results." Prayer, thinks Dr. Jones, "is the union of the human and the divine. It is the method of seeking the wisdom, the strength and the spirit of God to aid in solving the problems of the universe." Other criticism, tho of a different nature, comes from the Rev. Vance Heavner, an evangelist, who is quoted in the Gastonia *Gazette* as being "opposed to the idea that we can suddenly rush into our churches in time of special distress and pray for some supernatural display of God's favor with the expectation of success when we have not complied with antecedent conditions." God, says Mr. Heavner, "is not in the sleight-of-hand business, and we need not expect any magical juggling on His part with natural law. Rain, like all else, is part of the Eternal Plan, and when we are in harmony with the Eternal Plan all other things will fall into line. Seek first the Kingdom and all these things—rain included—shall be added unto you." While it believes that the ministers' request to the Governor to proclaim an official day for prayer for rain proceeded merely from the desire to broadcast an appeal to Georgians in general, the Savannah *News* thinks "it is very well to let the State attend to temporal matters and leave spiritual matters to individuals, or to groups of individuals banded on a spiritual basis." However, says *The News*,

> "This whole business of praying for rain was untimely, in that faith would dictate a prayer in advance for blessings desired, and not a long wait with the apparent hope that prayer would be unnecessary. If prayer is to be resorted to only to help men out of a bad hole, it does not betray a very great love for the Creator, but rather the idea that He has to be placated before He will end a drought, or a flood, or what not. If the people who have been praying for rain have the right sort of faith, why did they not begin praying six weeks ago?"

In total disagreement with Dr. Jones's assumptions, the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* asserts that, according to his logic, "Dr. Jones should find it hard to interpret the injunction of Jesus Christ: 'If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you.'" As for the danger of the State interfering with the functions of religion, *The Times-Dispatch* says the Governor did not compel the people to pray. He did precisely what the Governor of Virginia did—"he called on, but without any authority of law, the people to join in prayer. Each of them was the head of his State, and each of them was the only person qualified to issue an appeal or exhortation to all the people." So the Raleigh *News and Observer*, which avers that "inasmuch as there is no religious leader recognized by all churches, the suggestion of the executives in this emergency will not be a precedent for the usurpation by the State of the function of the Christian churches."

But all this argument, notwithstanding, the people prayed, and in some instances, at least, rain came down. Dispatches from Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia record it. Did the showers come in response to the petitions which went up from the afflicted? The Richmond *News Leader* answers:

> "Cynics will say, of course, that rain would have fallen on the Atlantic seaboard last night if the Governors had called on all the people to pray for clear skies, but in Virginia and in the other affected States, there are thousands who will believe that the long-desired showers fell because of the prayers that were made.
>
> "And why should they not believe it? Many readers of this newspaper will affirm that times uncounted in their lives, prayers have been answered when no scientist could give an explanation. Prison doors have opened, the impossible has been brought to pass, and the iron has been made to swim when all the laws of physics and all the calculations of probability and chance were against what happened.
>
> "When this statement of a belief in prayer is met with the question, 'How about the prayers that were not answered?' there is no hesitation about the answer: Countless prayers have been made and have not been answered and should not be answered—because they were not made in the spirit of the Christ. No prayer that was made in that spirit—for that is what 'in My name' means—has ever gone unanswered. That is what the believer affirms. He does not argue it. He knows it—and every yesterday confirms him in it."

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Let's greet them with a cheer.
The soup they ate will make them great
And fill their foes with fear!

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CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

THE *New Republic* has two poems by Witter Bynner, one on Indian the other on negro folk-lore. We choose the latter which has the rhythm of dance as well as the forthright quality of folk-tale:

PALLOR

(As told in Africa to explain the white race)

By Witter Bynner

When God made Adam and Eve as well,
He made everybody dark and nobody pale.

Cain was a big man, blue-black,
Blue as the body of a rainy tree;
Abel was a young man, yellow-dark,
Golden-dark as a honey-bee.

Cain, like Adam, had a big black thigh
And a smoky shadow down under his chin;
Abel, like Eve, had a milky eye,
The look of a willow when the buds come in.

Adam had taught Cain everything
As far as any one could see;
But Eve taught Abel how to dance and sing
And how to plant his ground with a one-two-three.

Cain fed his oxes and watered his goats
And gave his ostriches plenty of corn
And slathered bear-grease on his ponies' coats
And got up with Gabriel early in the morn.

For Cain he was willing to own the earth,
And old Father Adam thought so too;
But Abel was a boy that was gay from birth
And did all the things that he wanted to do.

And Eve would kiss him on the finger-tips
And he played the banjo in a minute soon,
And then she would kiss her baby on the lips
And he sang all the honey that's dripping from the moon.

When God made Adam and Eve as well,
He made everybody dark and nobody pale.

Now it came one Sunday that the two dark boys
Went to hallelujah for the Lord their God;
But Adam and Eve heard a different noise,
They heard Cain cussing, cussing hard.

The boys had built altars and had killed two kids
And laid two fires, out north of the town,
But fire always goes where the good Lord bids,
And Abel's went up and Cain's went down.

And Cain came roaring and raring like a devil.
"Damn your milky eyes," was all he said,
And Cain leaned over and picked up a shovel
And swung it on Abel and smashed him dead.

And there he stood, with his father and his mother;
And the voice of God came thundering through,
"*Cain!*—What you done with your brother?"
And Cain went almost as white as you.

For when God made Adam and Eve as well,
He made everybody dark and nobody pale.

Overtones of The Psalms come to one pleasantly in this poem in *The Double Dealer* (New Orleans):

THE CONVERT

By Everett Boston

The Lord is my Shepherd on the Meadows of the Sea:
His Eye and His Arm are with me in the flying scud.
Tho' the froth of wickedness rises to my lips, His gale will erase it,
And my curses shall be lost in the waters, while my prayers shall rise to God.
I shall venture forth on the bosom of Death, serene in my Faith.
The ropes and the masts are my doing,
But if they fail my Faith shall endure,
For in Life the Peace of God is on me, and in death His waters cleanse me.
His power and glory are revealed to me;
For I have dreaded Him in the vast waters, and worshipped Him in the stars.
Now I have dared my ignorance and made a song unto Him
In the short leisure and simple words of the sea.

Loveliness and whimsicality are still the outstanding tools with which James Stephens molds his poems. *The Manitoba Free Press* (Winnipeg) passes this on to us:

CHECK

By James Stephens

The night was creeping on the ground;
She crept and did not make a sound
Until she reached the tree, and then
She covered it, and stole again
Along the grass beside the wall.

I heard the rustle of her shawl
As she threw blackness everywhere

Upon the sky and ground and air.
And in the room where I was hid:
But no matter what she did
To everything that was without
She could not put my candle out.

So I stared at the night, and she
Stared back solemnly at me.

Two poems in the October *Lyric* (Norfolk) attract us. One from an old friend, the other a delicate fancy from a pen little known to us:

AT SEA

By William Alexander Percy

Endure, my heart, endure: that is the ultimate courage.
So much is taken, and the rest seems better gone;
And in the hurly of the dissolute and dreadful world
Little remains of fair and wise, of just and simple.
Break but the shackles and the quailing sound is heard
Of anchor chains that break. The harbors of the past,
Silted, have grown too shallow for our deepening keels,
Or we have lost the star that guided to their entrance.
Nothing is compass to our destinies, unless
The very fortitude of that cursed mariner
Who knows no port but death, yet fights the sail and sweats
And holds the rudder true, be of itself a chart
To guide at last his haggard bark, amazedly,
Beneath the samite wall of some moon-vestured town
Where towers stand, more tranquil than somnambulists.
Be brother to the mighty mariners, my heart;
So stoutly sail that there *should* be a silver port.

THE BEGGAR

By Whitelaw Saunders

The old sea-fog, in a tattered veil,
Comes to my door with a beggar's tale.
Her gray eyes wander with eager desire.
(She shudders and turns from my driftwood fire)
Till her gaze is held on a lacquered tray
Etched by the shadow of a spray
Of wild plum blossom . . . the tray is old,
With dragon handles of painted gold.
As she reaches a thin and bony hand,
The wind calls here with a sharp command,
And she turns away, a cowering slave,
Hurrying off to her gray sea cave;
Forgetting the plate of Chinese red
With the plum's white beauty overspread.

Supplementing the article in the Letters and Art Department, we add this further poem from the new volume of her work:

"THE MAKING OF A SAINT"

By Nathalia Crane

She died in a disarrayed garret
  In a vacuous sort of a house;
The lords of the rafter were sorry—
  The spider, the moth, and the mouse.

They felt that a burden was on them,
  Surmising the needs of a soul,
In conclave they swore to her virtues
  And criss-crossed a character scroll.

The spider concocted a halo,
  It floated a flat balloon;
The moth made the signs of the pinions
  That opened the first cocoon.

The mouse did a modesty duty,
  He loosened the strings of her shoes,
For a saint must go barefoot to Zion
  Or how could the angels enthuse?

Now garbing a saint for a survey
  Entitles the attics and slums
To the right of the line with the colors,
  To act as an escort with drums;

To call upon Minn for the mantles
  Prescribe for a walled-in town;
To ask for an issue of ermine
  To border a new renown.

So the moth and the mouse and the spider
  Discarding their old restraint,
Went forth in the raiment awarded,
  And Heaven accepted their saint.

Two poems from the same hand and in different numbers of *The Irish Statesman* (Dublin) bear increasing testimony that poetry flourishes in the Emerald Isle:

THE LOST OTHERS

By O. L. S.

You set your heart on Nancy,
You won your fancy, lad.
But love had never taught you
What other names she had,
Or what gay Naiad lent her grace,
What shining Oread.

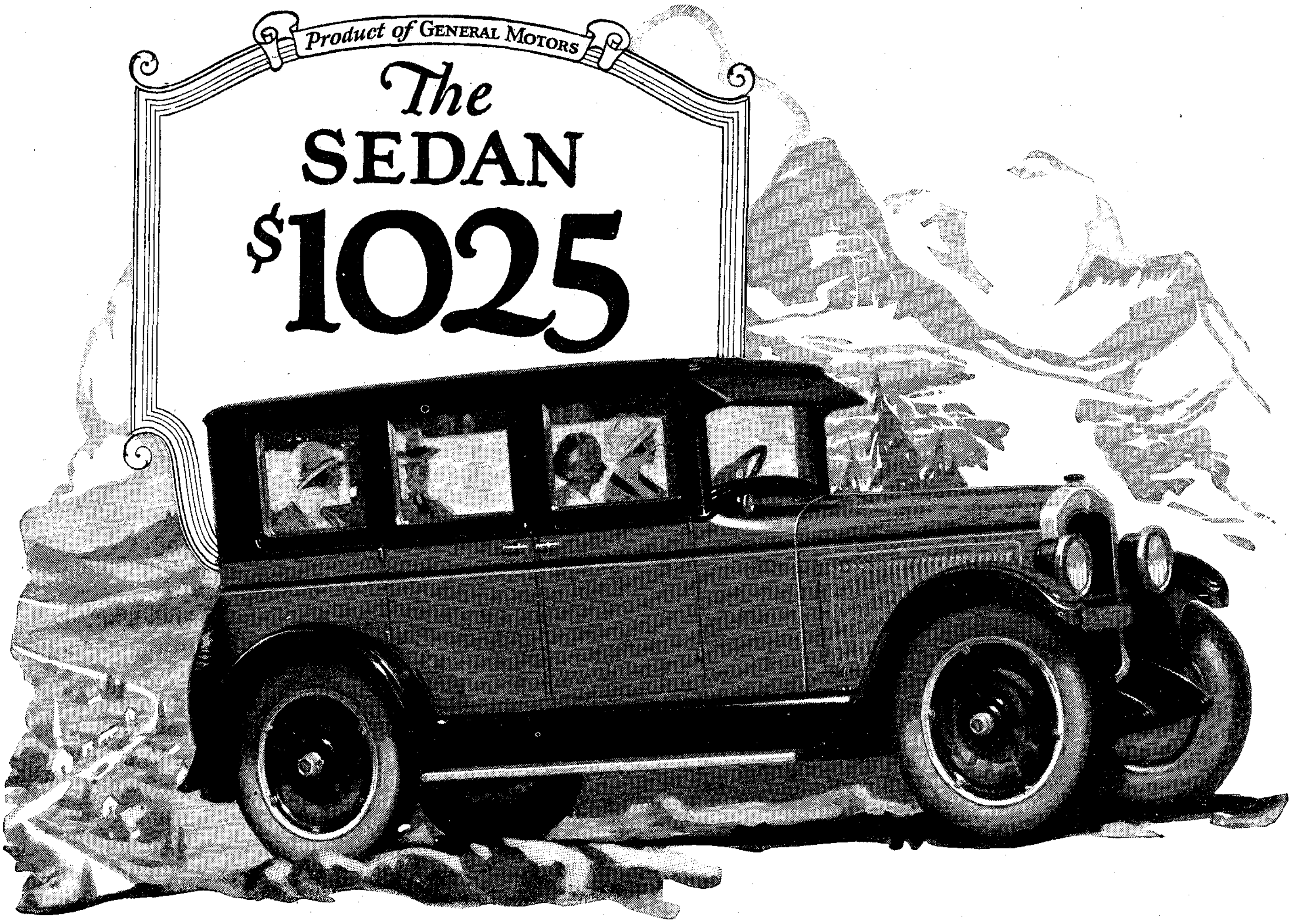
You did not know what beauty
Thronged in one light disguise:
What eyes gazed out of Faëry,
What Sibyl from the Wise,
What burning miracle her soul
Was in its native skies.

You won your pretty Nancy,
But she was all you had.
The starry women vanished.
A lonely lass and lad
Mutely upon each other gaze
Nor know why they are sad.

NIGHTMARE

By O. L. S.

The night lay black on the hills.
The soul was blind,
The flame of its candle blown
By some fierce wind.
Darkness has eyes of its own.
Those bitter eyes
It gave me to see stars tumbling
Out of the skies.
The fall of the lordly life
That was in the air,
The stars, a dark rain, falling
To their sepulchre.
And you and I, beloved,
Caught in the fall,
Followed unweeping, unheeding,
That funeral.



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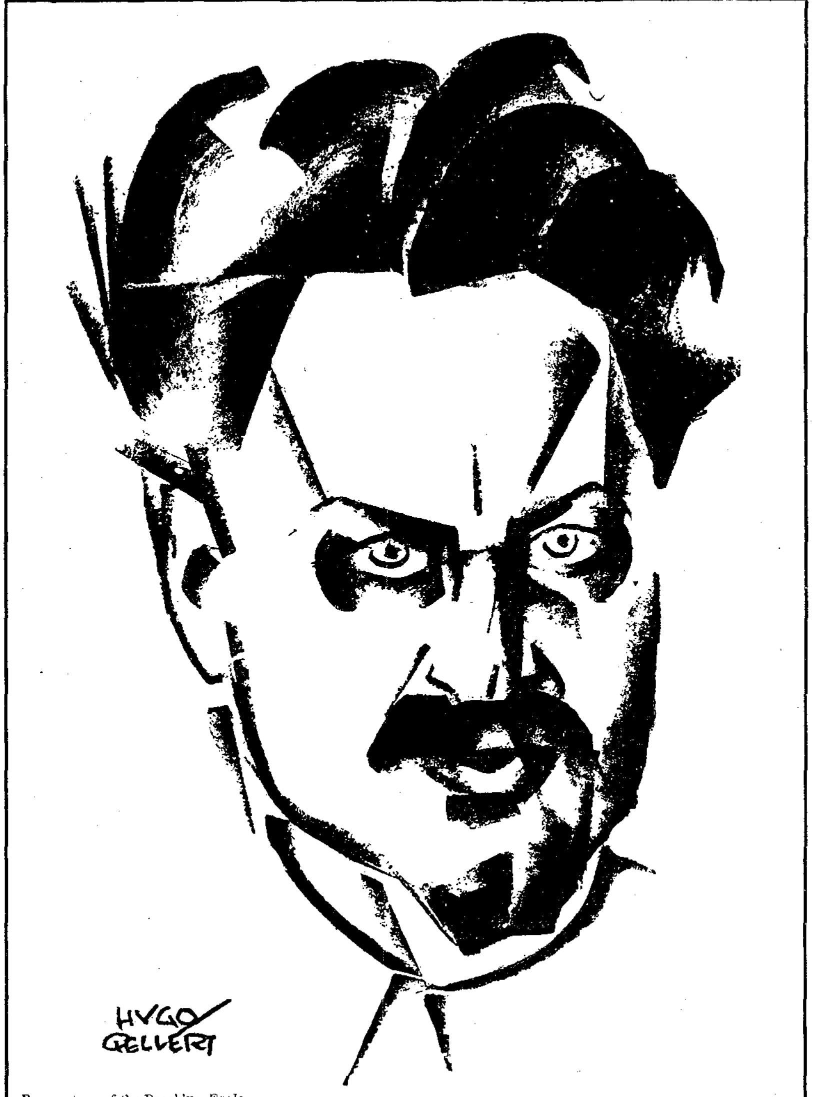

By courtesy of the Brooklyn *Eagle*

HIS CRIMSON BOOK IS "VIEWED WITH ALARM"

"Comrade" Trotzky has "staged a come-back" in Russia, we are told, and once more "dominates" that country in a manner "almost Napoleonic." Also "he gets much more publicity than any man in Russia."

A LIGHTED FIREBRAND in a powder factory could hardly cause greater alarm than some nervous reviewers confess they have received from the publication in this country, in a crimson binding and "jacket," of an English translation of a new book of Trotzky's. Its title is "Whither England?" and the publishers' "blurb" announces that in this book the Soviet leader "launches a shattering prophecy of England's approaching economic and political decline. In brilliant and caustic style," it continues, "he dissects English leadership and exposes the futilities of its policies and methods. The inevitability of the struggle for economic supremacy between England and America is foretold."

But this ostensible purpose of the crimson volume is denounced as "camouflage" by an indignant writer in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, who asserts that the "pretended *motif*" of Trotzky's book "falls flat in his eagerness to spread his theory of international terrorism and murder." This reviewer, Frederick Boyd Stevenson, adds that "Whither England?" is "simply another book of Red Propaganda — considerably redder than usual because of its daring instructions to the British people and the American people showing them how they can overthrow their Governments by revolution." After quoting a decidedly "pink" passage in which the former Minister of War of the Bolshevist Government predicts that the "American proletariat" will ultimately discharge their "predestined revolutionary function," Mr. Stevenson exclaims fervently:

> Suppose an Englishman or an American should write a book advocating the overthrow by force of the Soviet Government of Russia, print that book in the Russian language, publish it in Russia and distribute it in Russia—
>
> HOW FAR DO YOU SUPPOSE IT WOULD GO BEFORE IT WOULD BE SUPPREST?

The capitals are Mr. Stevenson's, and he further emphasizes his acute alarm by continuing, in a species of capitalized "free verse":

> AND YET "WHITHER ENGLAND?"—
> ONE OF THE RANKEST AND REDDEST—
> REVOLUTIONARY PROPAGANDAS—
> EVER LET LOOSE ON CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION—
> IS BEING DISTRIBUTED BROADCAST IN—
> ENGLAND AND AMERICA TO-DAY!
>
> Secretary of State Kellogg has just barred the British Communist Shapurji Saklatvala from this country as a member of the British delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Washington because of his revolutionary views and expressions.
>
> What is the United States Government going to do with this Bolshevist Book of the Red Revolutionist Trotzky—
>
> GIVING DETAILED—
> INSTRUCTIONS
> HOW—
> TO OVERTHROW—
> ENGLAND AND—
> AMERICA?

An inspection of Trotzky's book, which bears the imprint of the International Publishers, New York, reveals the fact that it is devoid of any of the typographical stresses employed by *The Eagle* in reproducing some of its redder passages. Aside from its crimson garment, it flies no ostensible danger signals. But the reading of its orderly text made on Mr. Stevenson an impression so disturbing that he invokes government interference, arguing:

> *Saklatvala was barred from this country because of his revolutionary talk and views.*
>
> *Secretary Kellogg fears the Hindu Red would spread sedition in America if admitted. The Secretary is absolutely right in his decision.*
>
> *But a ranker, a more dangerous Bolshevik than Saklatvala is spreading seditious propaganda in the United States. He is Leon Trotzky, a high official of the Soviet Government of Russia, who is to-day broadcasting openly, deliberately and viciously minute instructions to the American people, telling them how to treacherously rise in REVOLUTION and OVERTHROW the AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.*
>
> *What are we going to do with Trotzky's SEDITIOUS APPEAL TO REVOLUTIONISTS?*
>
> In the very start of his Foreword he exposes his illy concealed purpose to write a book seeking to excite the English-speaking masses to violence by dividing them against themselves under the thin pretext of presenting a treatise dealing with economic facts and figures, for he says—
>
> "Without burdening our exposition with figures and details which the reader may easily find in works of reference and in

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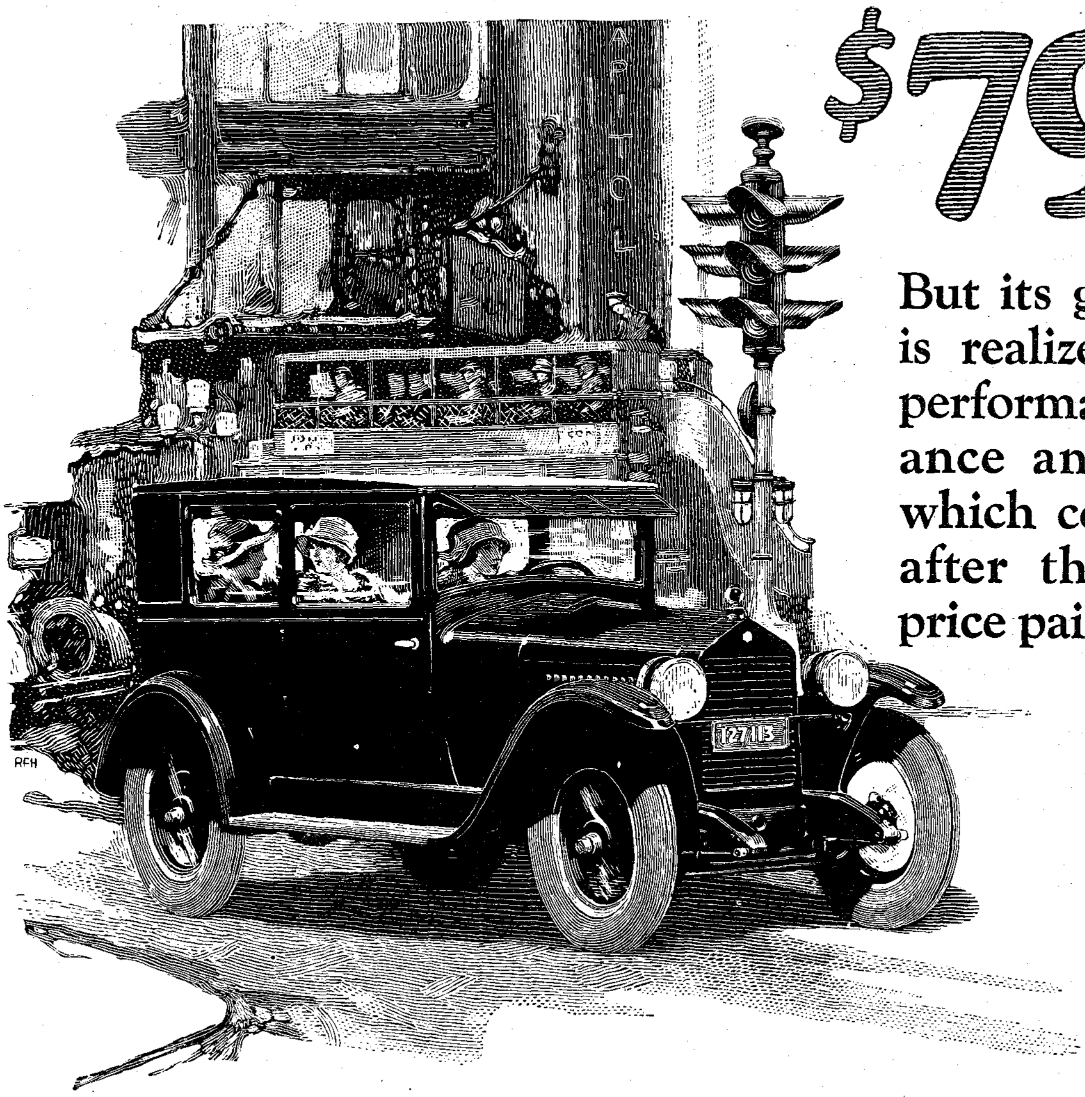

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> special studies of the economic policy of England, we have undertaken to isolate and describe those historical factors and circumstances which must determine the history of England in the present epoch."
>
> He goes into the history of England—ancient, medieval and modern—and rakes up every incident that he believes will arouse hatred between mass and class.
>
> And so, under the cloak of writing a book on economics, he resorts to the only logic that he and his ilk understand—
>
> REVOLUTION!
>
> Trotzky says—
>
> "Of course, the English secret service men and their American disciples will declare that I am engaging in propaganda for a proletarian revolution, as if it were possible for an outsider, by means of pamphlets, to alter the course of evolution of a great nation! As a matter of fact, I am simply attempting, by analyzing the most important factors in the historical development of England, to explain the historical path by which the country will be made to encounter obstacles—internal as well as external—to its continued existence."
>
> Far be it from him—to hear him tell it—to endeavor to excite any country to Bolshevist revolution!
>
> And still he is not so clever as he thinks he is, for he discloses the Red that is within his brain and the Murder that is within his heart, when he asks—
>
> "WILL IT BE POSSIBLE TO ORGANIZE A COMMUNIST PARTY IN ENGLAND WHICH SHALL BE STRONG ENOUGH AND WHICH SHALL HAVE SUFFICIENTLY LARGE MASSES BEHIND IT TO ENABLE IT, AT THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT, TO CARRY OUT THE NECESSARY PRACTICAL CONCLUSIONS OF THIS EVER SHARPENING CRISIS? THIS QUESTION INVOLVES THE ENTIRE DESTINY OF ENGLAND."

Mr. Stevenson remarks that Trotzky "never fails to sneer at God and the Christian religion whenever opportunity offers," and continues to quote him:

> The doctrine of the leaders of the English party is a sort of amalgam of Conservatism and Liberalism, at times adapted to the requirements of the trade unions, or, more properly, their upper strata. All are imbued with the religion of "gradual changes." In addition, they also profess the religion of the Old and New Testaments. All consider themselves extremely civilized persons, and yet they believe that the Heavenly Father [he does not use capital letters] created mankind in order, in His loving kindness, to CURSE THEM and thereupon to make effort to right this wretched business somewhat through the CRUCIFIXION of His Son.
>
> Quoting Lansbury, who said he does not believe in force, Trotzky adds—
>
> But even as a believing Christian, Lansbury should know enough to understand that if the cunning Hebrew priesthood, together with the cowardly Roman Pro-consul Pontius Pilate, a political predecessor of MacDonald, had not applied force to Jesus Christ, we should not have had the crown of thorns, nor the Resurrection, nor the Ascension, and even Mr. Lansbury would not have had the opportunity to be born a good Christian and to become a bad Socialist.
>
> Then Trotzky shows what he is driving at by saying—
>
> "A DISBELIEF—
> "IN VIOLENCE—
> "IS EQUIVALENT—
> "TO A DISBELIEF—
> "IN GRAVITATION!"

Trotzky is then quoted as asking whether it is permissible for the leaders of the general strike "to create little bands for the defense of the strikers from violence, for disarming and dispersing the Fascist bands." And this is his answer to his own question, as set forth by the *Eagle's* compositors:

> And as no one has ever succeeded, at least within our memory, in disarming SAVAGE ENEMIES WITH THE AID OF RELIGIOUS HYMNS, it will obviously be necessary—
>
> "TO EQUIP—
> "THE REVOLUTIONARY—
> "DETACHMENTS—
> "WITH REVOLVERS—
> "AND HAND-GRENADES—
> "UNTIL SUCH TIME—
> "AS THEY MAY BE ABLE—
> "TO TAKE POSSESSION—
> "OF RIFLES—
> "MACHINE GUNS—
> "AND CANNONS!"
>
> This was precisely the mode of warfare that the Russian Revolutionists adopted in the overthrow of the Russian Government. They did not stop at any UNCOMPROMISING FORMS OF CONFLICT when without the semblance of a trial they—
>
> MURDERED IN COLD—
> BLOOD THE CZAR—
> AND HIS FAMILY!
>
> And these are the instructions that Trotzky is giving to the British people and their American cousins under the pretext that he is telling us of the economic decline of England!

Here Mr. Stevenson pauses to ask: "Are the people of England and America going to let Trotzky and his murder-loving followers get away with it?" And he continues:

> If they do, they are as BIG FOOLS as he is playing them for.
>
> Trotzky, by a few paragraphs in the beginning of his "Whither England?" seeks to dupe the general reader with the idea that he is writing of the economic disintegration of England. He says—
>
> "The United States can only expand at the expense of the other exporting countries, which means particularly England In view of the patented Dawes method of harnessing the economic life of an entire mighty Nation in the traces of American supervision, it almost provokes a smile to hear people speak of the revolutionary significance of one 'Moscow' pamphlet or another . . . By exerting pressure on its debtors, or giving them an extension, by granting or refusing credit to European countries, the United States is placing them in a gradual tightening economic dependence, in the last analysis an ineluctable situation, which is the necessary condition for inevitable social and revolutionary disturbances.
>
> "The Communist International, viewed in the light of this knowledge, may be considered an—
>
> "ALMOST CONSERVATIVE—
> "INSTITUTION—
> "AS COMPARED WITH—
> "WALL STREET—
> "MORGAN—
> "DAWES—
> "JULIUS BARNES—
> "THESE ARE AMONG THE—
> "ARTIFICERS OF THE—
> "APPROACHING—
> "EUROPEAN REVOLUTION!"
>
> And what is the fate that Trotzky has planned for the United States?
>
> He says—
>
> "Driving the European countries farther and farther down their blind alley, American capitalism is laying the foundation fo WARS and REVOLUTIONARY UPHEAVALS, which in the FRIGHTFUL REBOUND will not fail to strike the economi system of the United States also. Such is the prospect fo America.
>
> "In revolutionary development, America does not stand i the front rank; the American bourgeoisie will still enjoy th privilege of witnessing the—
>
> "DESTRUCTION OF ITS—
> "OLDER EUROPEAN SISTER.
>
> "But the INEVITABLE HOUR WILL STRIKE FO AMERICAN CAPITALISM ALSO; the American OIL an Steel Magnates, Trust and Export Leaders, the Multimillionaire of New York, Chicago and San Francisco, are performing—th unconsciously—their predestined REVOLUTIONARY FUNCTION. And the—
>
> "AMERICAN PROLETARIAT—
> "WILL ULTIMATELY—
> "DISCHARGE THEIRS!"

All of which, altho not different in kind from the mass of re flag-waving propaganda of the past, in the view of some co mentators, incites *The Eagle* to ask, "Has Soviet Russia con mitted an offense against America and England?" And it add

> Leon Trotzky, in the early part of 1917, lived for two mont in a Bronx walk-up flat. In this brief period he considers hims capable of delivering a masterful dissertation on the industri and financial motifs of the United States in regard to Engla and other countries.
>
> But the danger of the man lies here:
>
> He is a member of the Soviet Cabinet. Now, as a Russi official, he is to-day spreading in England and America R Propaganda giving detailed directions to the people of bo countries how to overthrow by violence their Governments
>
> As a Soviet official, does not this act call for a demand by t British and American Governments to the Soviet Government an explanation?

A great part of Trotzky's book is given over to a savage atta

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Springfield, Missouri

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EVERY TUESDAY AT 9 P. M.
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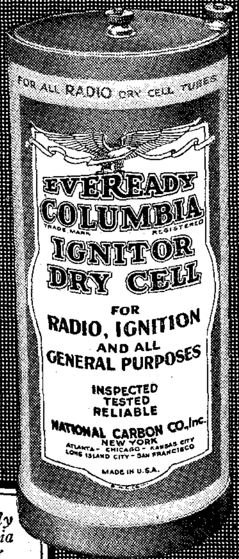
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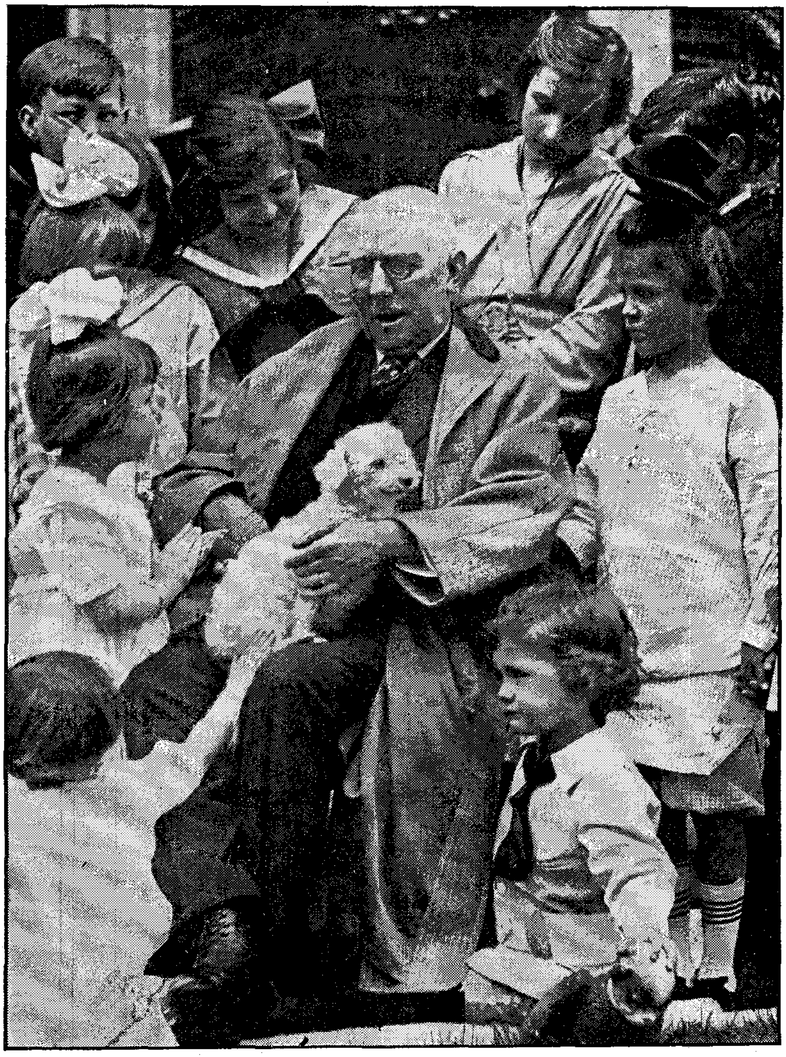
on Ramsay MacDonald, the head of the late Labor Government in England. The cause of Soviet bitterness against Mr. MacDonald is unwittingly betrayed in a hurt reference to his dictum that the Russian revolution was "the last of all revolutions," and his observation that "revolution means destruction and poverty, and nothing else." Trotzky writes:

> Messrs. MacDonald, Thomas, and others, are indignant with those workers who protested when their ministers drest up in clownish court dress. Of course, this is not MacDonald's chief offense: but it excellently symbolizes all the rest of his make-up. When the young bourgeoisie was fighting the nobility, it renounced side curls and silk doublets. The bourgeois revolutionists wore the black raiment of the Puritans. As opposed to the Cavaliers, the Puritans enjoyed the nickname of Roundheads. Each new content always seeks its new form. Of course, the form of dress is only a detail, but the masses simply will not understand—and they are right—why the representatives of the working class should submit to the complicated pomp of monarchic masquerade. And the masses are gradually beginning to learn that those who make mistakes in little things will also be undependable in big things.



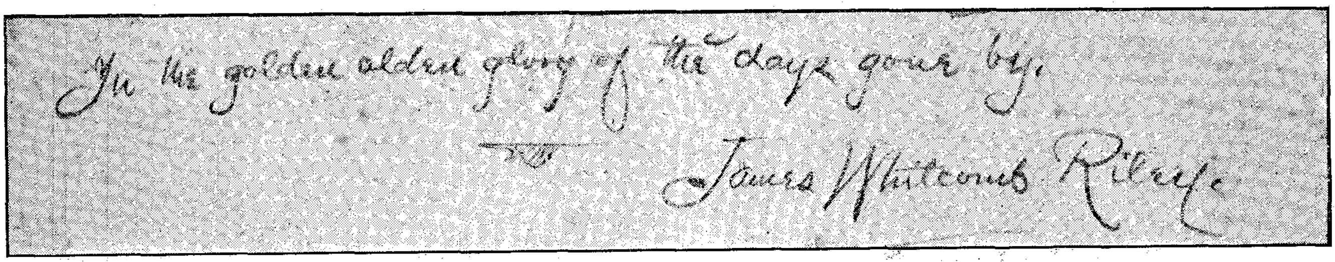
THE HOOSIER POET LIKED TO CHOOSE HIS OWN COMPANY

A FARMERS' POET WHO COULDN'T FARM

"YOU DON'T SEEM TO LIKE WORK," said James Whitcomb Riley's father—"sarcastically," we are told. "No!" thundered the son, according to *Farm and Fireside*, which is celebrating this month the Hoosier poet's birthday—he would have been seventy-six years old had he lived until the 7th. And we read further that, "seizing the hoe handle with both hands, he flung it into a neighbor's yard, leapt the alley fence and made tracks for Main Street, leaving the father in a blaze of indignation." Tradition has it that "for a half-hour his wrath and diction were considerably beneath the dignity of a refined citizen." But we are told that "later he returned—not to hoe weeds, but to say to his father that he was sorry for answering him angrily." And that night father and son "reasoned together" in the law office and came to an understanding.

The incident seems to prove, says Marcus Dickey, the Hoosier poet's former secretary, that you can not make a gardener out of a poet, "or (to say it in distinguished phrase) you can not make a prosperous farmer out of a Robert Burns." The Fates had other designs, concludes Mr. Dickey, who is the author of the "Life of James Whitcomb Riley." And he continues:

> The youth had remained in his little solitude long enough. There was budding within him a desire to tread a stage on which he could take longer strides and speak to a larger audience.
>
> Also the Fates had been contributing to his love of country life. For Riley loved the country. Seldom was he happy in a big city. Once in his young manhood he lay on his stomach for a whole day reading Cowper's "The Task." "One line from it," he said, "stuck to me like burdock to a quail dog—'God made the country *and man made the town!*'"
>
> "I must get back to my Lockerbie Street," he remarked to Dr. Weir Mitchell in Philadelphia, "or you will have a case of nervous prostration in your consultation-room. I have seen violence in the city; there are no resting places in it; haste me to a shelter.
>
> "The velocity of the city," he went on vehemently, "what does it all mean?—the moan and rumble of trolleys and subways, the rattle of wagons over cobblestones, the jangle of telephones and crowds shoving and pushing through gateways as if the whole human family had to be whizzed across the continent in an hour."
>
> His first vagabond escape into the open country came the year of the Greeley campaign. Altho he had passed his majority, it was his first long excursion into the world. Being despondent one day over lack of work, and having no money, his eye caught sight of a high seat on a patent-medicine wagon. He promptly mounted to it and was soon a fugitive from care—over the hills and far away, weeks and months.
>
> "It was glorious," said Riley, "to bowl toward the Greeley flagpoles standing in the main street of little towns, and then about sundown to find lodging at some farmhouse for the night and dream of fried chicken for breakfast."
>
> The truth of those adventures was often stranger than fiction. He was a serious young man—very serious at intervals—and then



In the golden olden glory of the days gone by,

James Whitcomb Riley

THE AUTOGRAPHED LAST LINE OF AN ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT

Riley wrote the poem: "The Days Gone By," forty years ago. It is included in his "Child's Rhymes."

Packard Six Owners Are Loyal

PERHAPS you have wondered why so few Packard Six cars are offered for sale by used car dealers.

The reason—98 out of every 100 Packard Six owners remain loyal to Packard, never giving up their cars for any other make.

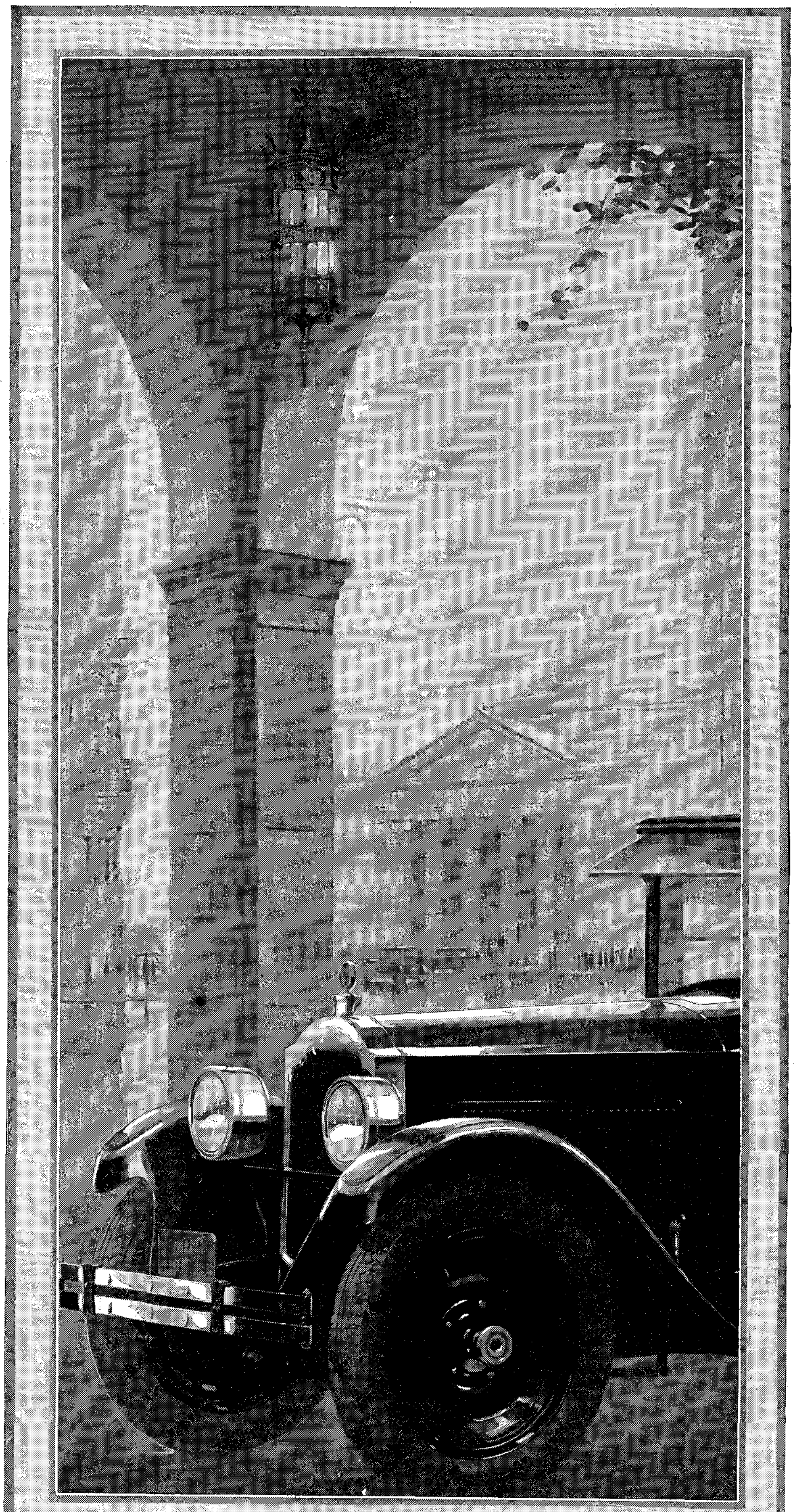
For example—of the Packard Six cars sold during the last five years in the following cities (51 of the 873 in which Packard cars are sold and serviced) only 2 out of every 100 have been replaced. And these generally for reasons having nothing to do with either car or service.

Atlantic City
Aurora
Baltimore
Boston
Bridgeport
Brooklyn
Buffalo
Camden
Chattanooga
Cincinnati
Cleveland
Columbus
Davenport
Dayton
Denver
Duluth
Easton
Evansville
Grand Rapids
Hartford
Houston
Indianapolis
Jacksonville
Jersey City
Kansas City
Louisville
Milwaukee
Minneapolis
Montreal
New Orleans
Omaha
Oshkosh
Peoria
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Portland
Rochester
Rockford
St. Paul
Salt Lake City
Savannah
Seattle
South Bend
Stamford
Toledo
Toronto
Trenton
Washington
Williamsport
Wilmington
Worcester

Evidently, the chances are *really* 100 to 1 that you too will be satisfied if you buy a Packard Six.

The PACKARD SIX
Ask the man who owns one

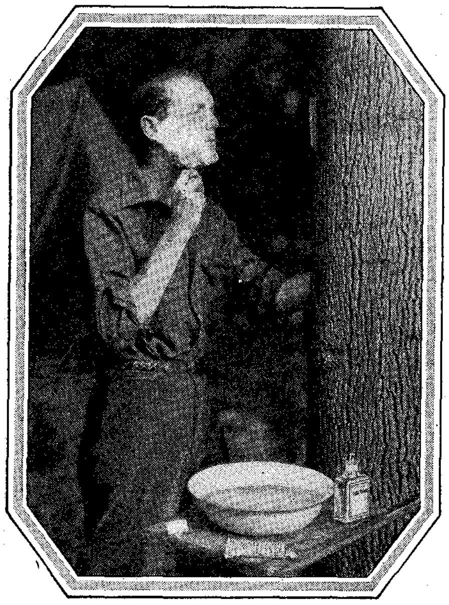
Packard Six and Packard Eight both are furnished in ten body types, four open and six enclosed. Packard distributers and dealers welcome the buyer who prefers to purchase his Packard out of income instead of capital.



—of a distinguished family

PACKARD

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE



A user of our Shaving Cream strikes gold again in *Aqua Velva*

“I've always been a user of your Shaving Cream,” writes H. A., “and I'm mighty glad to make the acquaintance of this new product. For anybody who shaves daily, and is exposed to all sorts of weather as I am, Aqua Velva is most certainly wonderful.”

This man's experience is that of many thousands who have tried Aqua Velva. They find that it *continues* that soft, velvety feeling which the skin has immediately after the morning shave with Williams Shaving Cream.

Aqua Velva conserves the skin's natural moisture. It is a beautiful clear amber liquid. Made expressly for after-shaving use,

—it tingles delightfully when applied
—it gives first aid to little cuts
—it protects the face from cold and wind
—it prevents face-shine
—it delights with its man-style fragrance

A 150-drop bottle free. Use coupon or post-card. The large 5-oz. bottle is 50c (60c in Canada). *By mail, postpaid, on receipt of price if your dealer is out of it.* Costs almost nothing a day—only a few drops needed.

Williams Aqua Velva

for use after shaving

SEND THIS FOR FREE 150-DROP BOTTLE

The J. B. Williams Co., Dept. 210-A, Glastonbury, Conn.
(If you live in Canada, address The J. B. Williams Co., Ltd., St. Patrick Street, Montreal)

Send free test bottle of Aqua Velva

Digest 10-10-25

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

all suddenly the comedian in him would break out. He would tell tales—and always he told them well. Saturday night, after a week of wanderings, was his holiday. Sitting in the shadow of a tree near the sidewalk, with a group of villagers and farm-hands around him, he would spin yarns till midnight, if his little audience would remain that long, usually telling stories of the backwoods, with which he had been so familiar from boyhood.

Scarcely is there space here to hint of his experience on that first circuit through Indiana. Sign-painting and rime-making were the order of the day. His signs were “verbose,” he said; “too much baking-powder in them for our day.”

In this era of rapid transit, when folks whiz by in automobiles, such signs would be a waste of paint and money. But in Riley's day there was time to read them, time to embellish the news, time for parents and children to stop and talk to him while he worked, time to invest the wonder-worker with mysterious attributes. Farmers took their families to town in spring and farm wagons. Their teams did not run; they jogged along—people read signs.

He did not always paint his novelties. Often the paper slips retaining them were lost on the wind or crinkled to pieces in his pocket. Among the first—an ingenious one now in possession of the Indianapolis Public Library—was a trade-mark for the Popular Standard Remedies, which were sold from the medicine wagon.

In one county, country folks passed a vehicle sign—broad shining letters on a crib shed:

“For a light spring wagon
Or a fancy carriage
That will make you happy
As a lucky marriage,
Go to Quinn & Sons.”

“It was a flourishing sign,” said our poet, “but its life was short.” And he explains:

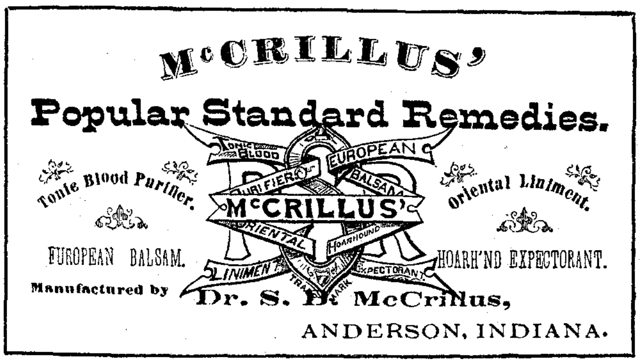
“The shed collapsed in a storm. Slivers of the ‘lucky marriage’ were blown over the sycamores to Lafayette Township.

“Just couldn't keep from riming,” remarked Riley with a smile for those vagrant days. There was rhythm in his heart all the time. Often the hours ran riot with it, even while he was painting signs in hot weather. Farmers and their farms were books to him. He talked with country people face to face, and became acquainted with their joys and sorrows.

He came to know bits of log-cottage history, of weddings for the farmer's daughters, and various other housewarmings; trials endured, obstacles surmounted and happiness diffused; how the cabin home was a little kingdom and each heart in it a kingdom; how the marriage of sons and daughters made other kingdoms; how those kingdoms meant neighborhoods; neighborhoods, counties; counties, States, and States the Republic; and how inexpressibly wholesome was the life of man in God's great out-of-doors.

One June morning the poet with his secretary was renewing old times along a winding road near his native Brandywine Creek. Presently he saw, not far away, a vacant log cabin in a blue-grass field. Its owner, a farmer who lived in a frame house nearer the road, was standing by the cabin. Gazing on a cluster of thrifty trumpet vines that ran over it, he seemed lost in an hour of delicious meditation.

“See that king!” said the poet. “Gladly his heart goes back to the lilacs and the glory of former days. It is his nutritious memory of that early time that makes him a wealthy man to-day. He is happy because the roots of his prosperity lie deep in the integrity of days gone by.”



McCRILLUS'
Popular Standard Remedies.
Tonic Blood Purifier.
Oriental Liniment.
EUROPEAN BALSAM.
HOAR'H'ND EXPECTORANT.
McCRILLUS'
Manufactured by
Dr. S. McCrillus,
ANDERSON, INDIANA.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY MADE THIS TRADE-MARK
And he traveled in the wagon from the tailboard of which these “Popular Standard Remedies” were peddled.

SIGN-POSTS AMONG NEW BOOKS

“LIKE most men,” said the late H. W. Massingham, “I am a heathen, with religious intervals.” Is this true of civilized mankind in general? Apparently A. S. M. Hutchinson, the English author of “If Winter Comes,” holds that view, for his new novel, “One Increasing Purpose,” is frankly aimed at reducing the heathenism and increasing the “religious intervals” of the average citizen. The reviewers call it a tract, but most of them acknowledge its power. Dr. Joseph Fort Newton finds it worthy of more than two pages in the *International Book Review* for October. In spite of its “jerky, jolty, curiously involved style,” he sees things in it to remind him of Dostoievsky's “The Brothers Karamozov.” Its hero, Simon Paris, a young World War veteran, who is decidedly averse to being “messed up with religion,” becomes in the end a sort of Mark Sabre turned evangelist. The spiritual adventures that force him, reluctant, along that road, make the story. Of it Dr. Newton says:

“At a time when our gay futilitarians are shooting ‘Fire-crackers’ and others are busy showing us that it is ‘sex o'clock’ in literature, it is significant that a world-known novelist should bear so impassioned a testimony to the supremacy of the spiritual life, ministering to souls beset and adrift in the darkness of spiritual difficulty. With uncanny exactness, he hits the need and mood of a time which, if not actually suffering from suppress religion, at least

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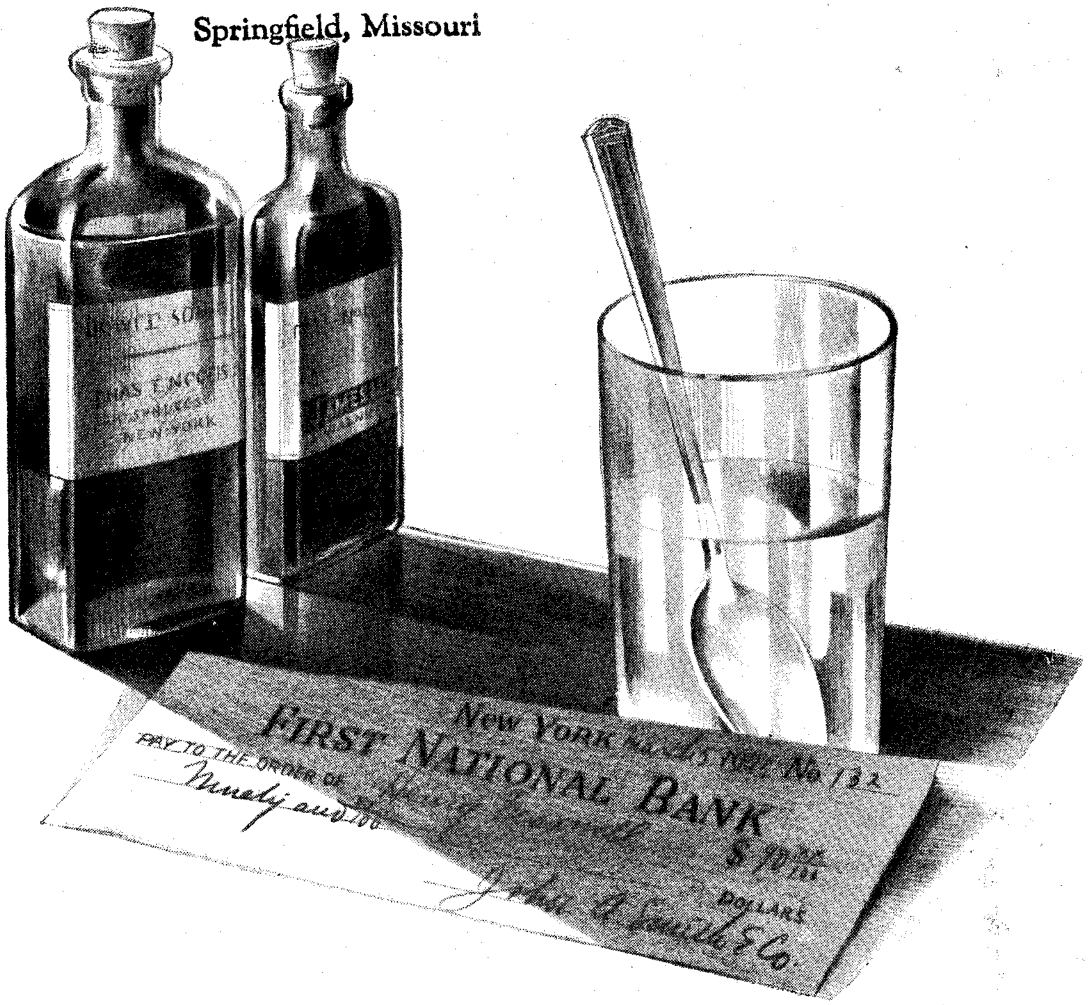


When accident casts its shadow across *your* pay check

An accident or lengthy illness. . . Income blotted out, or insufficient for soaring expenses. . . Doctors, nurses, medicine . . hospital charges, perhaps. . . Savings swallowed up . . debts . . sacrifices for the family . . worry . . fear! . . Protect yourself now against the day when accident or illness casts its shadow across your *pay check.*

VITALLY needed pay checks from eleven million incomes were cut off last year by accidental injuries alone. Before the next twelve months have gone by, one man or woman in every three will lose precious time through accident or illness.

Today, while out for a walk or riding in your car—while resting at home or seeking recreation—you may suddenly be stricken. Fate strews her hazards everywhere. Accident and illness wait not for time or place.

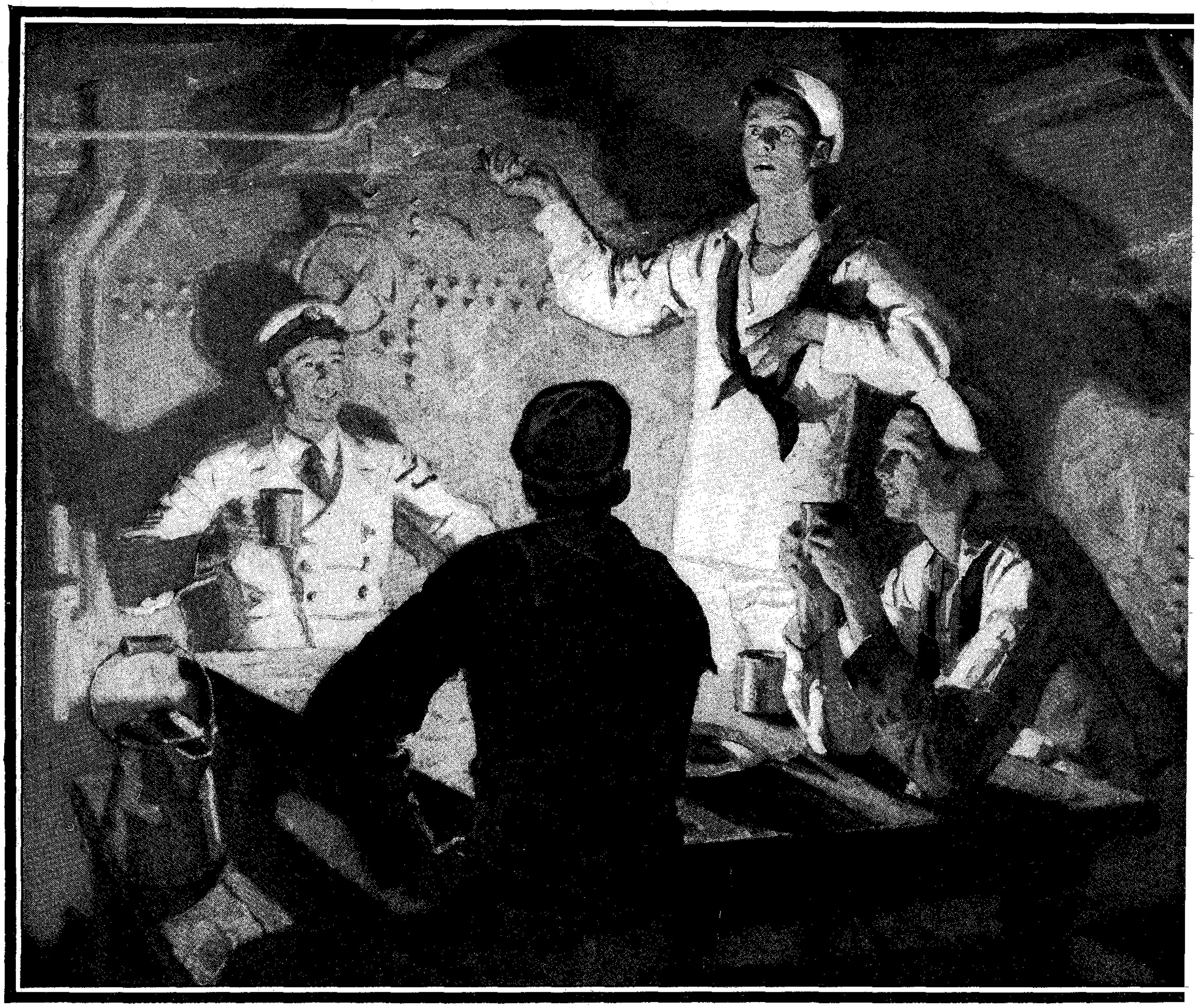
In fairness to those you love, as well as to yourself, you should not put off protecting *your* income against loss, or unexpectedly increased outgo. See the Ætna-izer in your community today! Let him explain Ætna's new Health and Accident policy. Let him show you how as little as a few cents a day will provide a worth-while income to replace or supplement your earnings when the shadow of accident or illness falls.

The Ætna-izer is a man worth knowing! He can give you dependable protection and sound insurance advice. The Ætna Life Insurance Company and Affiliated Companies are the strongest multiple-line insurance organization in the world. In this great organization you can find security for *all* your interests—Life Insurance in all its branches; Accident and Health, Automobile, Liability, Compensation, Burglary, Fire and Marine, Fidelity and Surety Bonds.

Ætna-ize! According to your needs! As you prosper and as your obligations increase!

ÆTNA-IZE

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY AND AFFILIATED COMPANIES
ÆTNA CASUALTY AND SURETY CO. STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE CO. AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONN.



Third installment of the

LIFE *and* LETTERS *of* IVORY SO

EXCERPTS *from the true story of* IVORY'S *adventures with the* U. S. ARMY *and* NAVY
its encounters with WILD ANIMALS *and its contribution to* ROMANCE

"ON a certain dog-watch one night far out at sea we were gathered around the good old java pot swapping yarns. There were the bosun, and the bosun's mate, and a seaman bold, and me. The seaman bold, unfolding to stretch his legs, delivered himself of the following chant:

'A boy stood on the burning deck,
The flames about did roar;
He took a cake of Ivory Soap
And washed himself—ashore.'"

The original author of the chant is unknown, but the "me" of the story is Byron T. Mills, of San Francisco, who was in the Navy during the war and for a period after the Armistice. He tells the following story, also:

"My ship was sent to Hamburg on a special commission. When we found that there wasn't a decent cake of soap in the whole port, we almost wished we had shifted our coal for a cargo of Ivory. We took our ship's supply into the town, and they almost mobbed us. Cakes that had cost us seven cents brought a dollar. I hired a big luxurious limousine for a whole afternoon for one cake of Ivory. I met a Hungarian countess who wanted me to marry her and take over her castle in Budapest—I couldn't see it, but I gave her a cake of Ivory and she seemed just as happy as if I'd accepted her proposal. If I ever lease myself out for another war, I'll pay high for the Ivory Soap concession."

IVORY *buys laces and a* MEXICAN *welcome*

"IN February, 1924," writes a member of the U. S. Naval Reserve Force, "the U. S. Destroyer 'Sumner,' off the west coast of Mexico, got orders by radio to put into Salina Cruz—that tiny agglomeration of huts and tents on a slope of sand which was then in the center of the revolutionary area. The U. S. landing party arrived on the heels of the Revolutionary Army which had raided the townsfolk six times. Nothing usable was left except, as we soon discovered, some exquisite native laces which had been successfully hidden from the marauders.

"The customary hagglin
forthwith. But money was
less to the natives—they c
buy anything with it. The
ragged, and they were dirty
Scott, how dirty they wer

"Then occurred one

malies of history—they called Ivory Soap! For Ivory they uld sell anything. Some of the st laces ever brought into the ited States were bought for a few es of Ivory. And some of the :ers and men found special welıe in the homes of l dignitaries by tactful presentato the daughters ıe house, of a cake vory Soap.”

)ur correspont adds: “Ivory p has been with Navy so long ıt is regarded as andard canteen le. The Naval knows that Ivory is mmended by his doctors surgeons because he finds almost exclusive use in the :-bay.’ Of several popular ›s, Ivory is in demand by ıaps more than three-fourths ıe crew.”

he ex-Army adds its ᵛORY *story of the war*

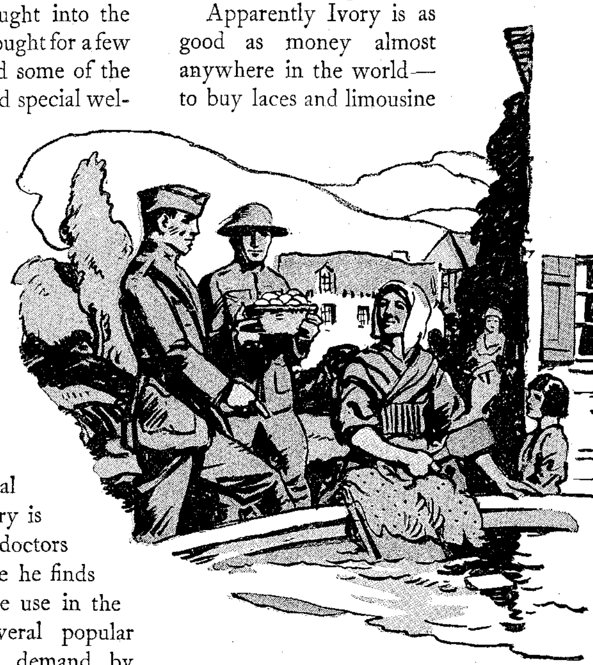
HE Army refuses to take second place in the war-story of y. A former lieutenant sends ıis lively item:

'here were fifteen inches of mud a three days' drizzle in that ·ring lizard's paradise known ıically as a rifle-pit. A floating t touched my leg. I got hold washed it off, and found my-;azing at a half-used cake of Soap. Visions of a clean-up and a shave at the old iron ack of the hill!

Ↄurses! It slipped. But pres-I saw it poking a white corner ·ough the black soup. Before ld escape again, I carried it in ıands back to the tub, stripped, ı shower in the rain, shaved Ivory lather, washed my teeth Ivory foam, and then turned the precious cake to Happy who repeated my perform-And as he stood there in his ing nakedness, Ivory-lathered ıead to toe, he grinned, ‘Well, ck, 99 44/100% pure again!’

carried that same cake of to Belgium with me after the ıow blew up and finally gave what was left of it to a little Belgian *‘femme de chocolat,’* who said, ‘Ah, savon Americain pour souvenir?’ ”

Apparently Ivory is as good as money almost anywhere in the world—to buy laces and limousine rides and ladies' smiles, and *eggs*—



A lieutenant of the Rainbow Division and his top sergeant traded a cake of Ivory to a French peasant woman for two dozen fresh “oofs.”

“Look,” said the Lieutenant, “this is lucky savon. As long as it floats you can be sure les Americains will win. If it ever sinks—like this, see?—you'd better pack up and leave la belle France, toot-sweet!”

They left her watching Ivory confidently afloat. Ivory still floats and the old woman is still safe in *la belle France!*

You CAN'T *fool a chipmunk, either!*

APPARENTLY Ivory, when available, plays an important part even in the life of discriminating chipmunks. In fact, it seems to be the prime winter delicacy of the chipmunk race, as witness two letters:

Our little friend Francis Throw, of Kimball, Neb., went camping with his parents in the mountains last summer. On the washstand behind the cabin were two cakes of soap, one pink, and one Ivory.

“One afternoon,” writes Francis, “the Ivory Soap disappeared. Where had it gone? The next morning we missed another Ivory cake. Then we found where it had gone. The chipmunks had taken it! I was quite worried about them until I remembered Ivory was 99 44/100 Pure.”

“Safety first!” cry Nebraska chipmunks. And the chipmunks in New York State echo, “Safety first!”—

“Last year,” writes Mrs. D——, “when we closed our camp on Goodyear Lake for the winter, we left two cakes of Ivory and two cakes of cheap perfumed soap in the bathroom. During the winter chipmunks got in and ate the Ivory, but would not touch the other. So I guess your advertisements must be true—99 44/100% Pure.”

Elephants and a poem with a MORAL

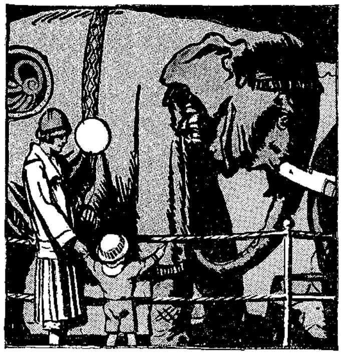
SPEAKING of wild animals, here is another story, from a railroad official:

His four-year-old grandson was watching a circus parade with his mother. Along came the elephants. Little Dicky pointed to the curved weapons carried east and west of the leading pachyderm's trunk, and asked what they were.

“Those,” replied his mother, “are his tusks—they are ivory.”

“Oh!” exclaimed small Dick excitedly, “then he has his soap with him, hasn't he?”

Now for our poem! It came to the Ivory biographer's desk not long ago, without a name, written on an old memorandum. Notice the quaint Quaker sound of it—can it be that some good Quaker lad, disillusioned as to the superficial values of pure romance, finally identified cleanliness as the one all-symbolic value of life, and then penned this pæan of exultation? We leave the answer to you:



Do not wed for money, Friend,
For money hath a sting;
Do not wed a pretty face;
'Tis but a foolish thing.
Do not wed for place or fame;
'Twill disappoint thy hope.
But when thee marry, choose the girl
Who uses Ivory Soap.

HIS MOTHER'S *last gift*

THE following story comes from the mountain country of Virginia, and it is about an ancient storekeeper.

Many years ago, when Ernest Adams, a tried-and-true Ivory Soap salesman, was making trips through his territory in a piano-box buggy, he sold this old storekeeper an order. As he was about to leave, his customer said to him: “Some time, Mr. Adams, after I've got better acquainted with you, I want to tell you a story.”

Years passed. At every visit Mr. Adams asked for that story, but the old fellow refused, until one fine day when the rhododendrons were in bloom and memories lingered in spring fragrance.

“Come with me,” said the storekeeper mysteriously, leading the way to a dimly lighted room behind the store. From a cobwebbed corner he drew forth a battered leather trunk whose musty contents finally yielded an oblong object wrapped in an old piece of white silk.

“I treasure this more than anything I own or have owned,” said he. “It was the last thing my mother gave me more than forty years ago when I left home to seek my fortune.”

And with that he handed Mr. Adams what is probably the oldest cake of Ivory Soap in existence.

Thus Ivory is, as you see, a true cosmopolitan, and has a share in the lives of all sorts of people the world over.

PROCTER & GAMBLE

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The Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati.

Guest
ORY

The dainty new cake of Ivory, made especially for the face and hands, just fits feminine fingers and the toilet soap holder. It costs 5 cents.

For the bath, most people prefer the medium-size cake of Ivory. “It floats,” of course, so you never have to hunt soap on the tub-bottom.

Bath
IVORY

Laundry
IVORY

This economical cake is for general laundry and household use—it costs very little more than harsh soaps and protects both hands and clothes.

Tissue-thin flakes of Ivory for the safe, quick cleansing of all delicate fabrics, for dishwashing (to protect hands), and for shampooing.

Chamberlin
Metal
Weather Strips

Rocky Mountain winter gales made heating difficult and costly, said Courtney Ryley Cooper, noted author. Chamberlin Metal Weather Strips now give even heat throughout, keep out draughts, save fuel.

CHAMBERLIN
Metal Weather Strips
End Draughts
Save Fuel

Keep Out Cold, Dust, Rain, Soot

Chamberlin Metal Weather Strips seal out cold, stop draughts, and end fuel waste. They save 25% to 40% on your heating bills. They insure even heat. Keep all parts of the house warm. No more cold spots. No dangerous draughts. The small cost will surprise you—pays for itself in fuel saved. More than 20,000,000 doors and windows are Chamberlin equipped.

CHAMBERLIN
METAL WEATHER STRIPS
"SINCE 1893-THE STANDARD"

and Inside Door Bottoms

Chamberlin Inside Door Bottoms enable you to admit fresh air to any part of the house while sealing all other parts against draughts. Thus when you sleep with open windows the other part of the house is not chilled. Inexpensive to install, *separately or in conjunction* with Chamberlin Metal Weather Strips.

Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co.
Detroit, Michigan

Just Send the Coupon

Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co.
1660 W. Lafayette Blvd., Detroit, Mich.
I would like an estimate covering the cost of installing (check which)
Chamberlin Inside Door Bottoms___
Chamberlin Metal Weather Strips___In my home___Office Bldg.___Church___Number of Windows___Number of Doors___

*Name*______________________________

*Address*______________________________

*City and State*______________________________
Eng. Dept. L-10

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

has an intense, eager, wistful longing for a more satisfying sense of spiritual reality; a desire for spiritual support hidden in spiritual mystery, as a reservoir of motive, as a spring of health, as a secret of inner peace, as an escape from loneliness of soul and an appalling sense of the meaninglessness of life, more terrifying than death itself. The multitudes who read 'If Winter Comes,' or saw it in a film, following the fortunes of the patient, unselfish, misunderstood, much-enduring Mark Sabre, will find in the new story a figure to haunt their dreams."

Dr. Newton, who was pastor of the City Temple, London, during the war, and who, since his return to New York, has taken the initial steps toward ordination as a Protestant Episcopal rector, says further of "One Increasing Purpose":

"No doubt, the reactions to the story-tract, for such it is, will be as various as the readers who enjoy it—some for the story, some for the tract, and some for both. Many will deem it quixotic nonsense, an effort to pantheize Christ; while others—our theologians—will chide it for journeying so far and yet not arriving at a full disclosure of the Christian Gospel. Not a few to whom religion, as ordinarily presented, is nothing—a myth which their minds refuse, a mystery which their reason rejects—but who, however rejecting, are keenly aware of a deep need, will find something to help, even if they do not go all the way. . . .

"The book is a mystical version—vivid, moving, intensely realized—of the theology preached with such persuasive eloquence by R. J. Campbell, my predecessor at the City Temple, about which so much ado was made fifteen years gone by. It reminds one of the vague and troubled mysticism of Sherwood Anderson, in his cryptic saying: 'Every one in the world is Christ, and they are all crucified.' For years past, it has been a message heard in many pulpits, the doctrine of the Indwelling Christ, now, happily, broadcast by the genius of a world-famous novelist; and one may hope that it will bring inspiration and guidance to many vexed and bewildered minds to whom religion, as presented in the churches seems to mean nothing."

Thomas L. Masson, sometimes a humorist, sometimes a mystic, says he has questioned a large number of men, including some of the ablest in America, about the present world-wide controversy over evolution and religion, and has found most people inclined to throw up their hands and exclaim: "What's it all about?" The result is that he has been moved to present a bird's-eye view of the subject for busy people in an article in the *International Book Review*, entitled "Who's Who in Religion." How, it may be asked, can a humorist find any joy in theology? Mr. Masson answers that "one must have some relief from the melancholies of jokedom." More seriously he continues:

"The ignorance about both Science and Religion among newspaper men (and this includes most of the editors) is appalling. Scarcely any of them seem to have more than a superficial knowledge of the Bible, and none of them any idea of mechanics, mathematics or science itself on its practical side. The editor of one of our most extensively circulated scientific periodicals told me that he knew practically nothing of the subject. He got most of his data from college professors. As for the religious periodicals, of which there are a considerable number, each one of them is necessarily laundered, bleached and shrunk to the dimensions of its own clientele. The outcome of all this is that if we are really searching for a sincere, unbiased expression of Truth, we may look for it in vain in periodical literature. There are, however, exceptions, for occasionally a clear note is heard.

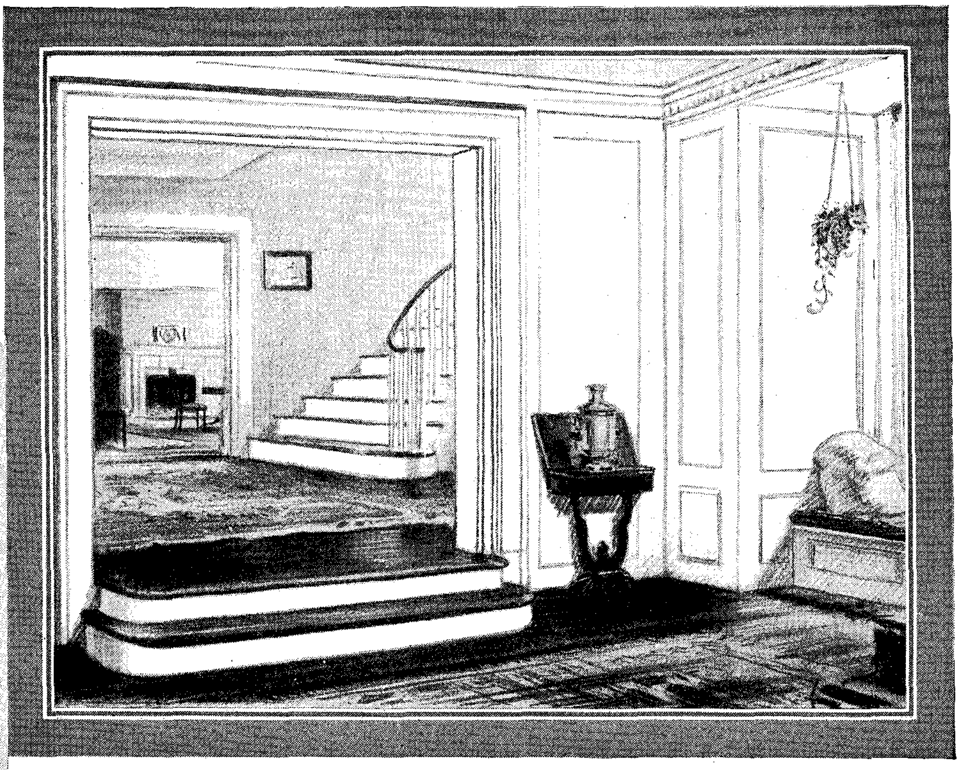
"Among the clergy themselves, generally speaking, there can not be said to be widespread knowledge about any point of view but their own. Few, I take it, are acquainted with the results of the recent archeological discoveries about Biblical texts in Egypt. Scarcely any have the remotest notion of the real spirit which moves some of our chief scientists. And it is likewise true that there is a reluctance among scientists to get at the real purpose of religion, as defined by some of its sanest representatives. . . .

"Briefly, what is happening all over the world is a kind of spiritual turnover, in which the churches and the scientists, particularly the evolutionists and a host of other inquisitive people, are all mixed up together *in the quest for an unknown quantity*. My friend William Herbert Carruth—who at the time I knew him was a professor in the University of Kansas—has written the best thing on the subject in his great poem 'Each in His Own Tongue,' the first lines of which are:

"A fire-mist and a planet,
A crystal and a cell,
A jelly-fish and a saurian
And caves where the cave-men dwell.
Then a sense of law and beauty
And a face turned from the clod—
Some call it Evolution,
And others call it God."

Mr. Masson then goes on to name and describe ten recent books, costing less than fifteen dollars and requiring less than thirty hours to read, which, he says, will give a clear insight into both sides of the controversy and "lift any one interested in modernism and religion into an entirely new world of thought." To this he adds, a list of five books which he considers the best for one who "wishes to read the Bible intelligently." And here he leaves his readers to their own devices, confident that he has indicated to them the right approach. "As we say in Love and Golf, the approach means everything."

In the creation of a fiction plot, likewise, the approach is a delicate affair, if one may judge from William McFee's remarks on Joseph Conrad's unfinished Napoleonic romance, "Suspense," in the same magazine. Mr. McFee, sea-going engineer and author of "Casuals of the Sea," has achieved his reputation, as did Conrad, by writing deep-water novels: hence he has a peculiar right to comment on the latter's work. Speaking of certain ragged ends in the plot of "Suspense," he gives us



BARRELED SUNLIGHT *gives walls and woodwork a beautiful soft lustre that lasts for years without repainting*

"WASHING REMOVES
THE DIRT
BUT NOT THE PAINT"

Washable—
this lustrous white paint
handsome as the finest enamel

SMUDGE a white paint surface—then try to wash it.

Does the dirt all come off?

That is the supreme test. Try it with Barreled Sunlight and you will see why hundreds of thousands insist on this finish for white interior painting.

Barreled Sunlight *can't* hold dirt. Its surface is smooth as satin. It washes like tile.

Think what this means on bathroom and kitchen walls—on white woodwork—wherever lustrous, sanitary cleanliness is essential!

Handsome as the finest enamel, Barreled Sunlight costs less, is easy to put on, and covers better.

Due to the exclusive Rice Process by which it is made, Barreled Sunlight is *guaranteed to remain white longer than any gloss paint or enamel, foreign or domestic, applied under the same conditions*. And it is so durable that frequent washings will not wear it away.

If a white finish is not desired, any tint may be obtained by adding oil colors to Barreled Sunlight

Barreled Sunlight is sold by leading dealers. It comes in cans from ½ pint to 5 gallons, and in large-capacity steel drums. Where more than one coat is required, use Barreled Sunlight Undercoat.

Send the coupon for special information on the use of Barreled Sunlight for your type of interior. If sample can is desired, enclose 10c.

U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., Factory and Main Offices, 39-B Dudley Street, Providence, R. I.—New York, Borden Bldg.—Chicago, 655 Washington Blvd.—San Francisco, 156 Eddy Street. Distributors in all principal cities. Dealers everywhere.

Yet economical enough for the largest surfaces

Scores of leading hotels, clubs, hospitals, industrial plants, etc., now use Barreled Sunlight for interior painting. Here are just a few prominent users:

Hotel McAllister, Inc., of Miami
Norwich State Hospital, of Norwich, Conn.
Toledo Public Schools
Masonic Temple, of Fort Worth
Underwood Typewriter Co., Inc.
Pennsylvania Railroad System
Life-Savers, Inc.

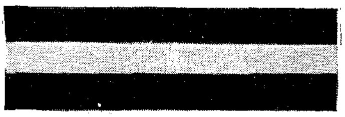
For large jobs Barreled Sunlight comes in 55 and 30-gallon churn-equipped steel drums, at a very moderate initial cost. The labor cost of application is low because Barreled Sunlight (containing no varnish) flows on freely with brush or spray—and covers remarkably. Once on the walls, it can be washed clean at any time, and repeated washings will not wear it away. This saves the annoyance and cost of frequent repainting.

Where a finish in tint is desired, Barreled Sunlight in quantities of 5 gallons or over is tinted on order, without extra charge.

"Save the surface and you save all"

The Microscope Shows Why!

ORDINARY FLAT-FINISH WHITE PAINT



BARRELED SUNLIGHT

These photographs of cross-sections of paint surfaces were made through a powerful microscope. Each paint was magnified to the same high degree. The astonishing contrast shows why Barreled Sunlight is so easy to keep clean. Its surface is smooth, unbroken and non-porous. It resists dirt and washes like tile.

Barreled Sunlight

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39-B Dudley Street, Providence, R. I.

Please send me literature on the use of Barreled Sunlight in—

Check ☐ Homes ☐ Commercial Buildings
☐ Institutions ☐ Industrial Plants

Enclosed find ten cents for sample can of Barreled Sunlight to be mailed postpaid.

Name....................................

Address....................................

....

A pipe-smoker over in Paris grows desperate

Our sister republic excels in many fields of production, but Americans in France seem to retain their preference for their native smoking tobaccos.

That seems to be the case with Mr. Parkhurst. He just happens to be in one of the few sections of the globe where Edgeworth isn't. In France, tobacco selling is controlled by government monopoly.

With the exception of a few countries, of which France is one, Edgeworth is sold all over the world. And so the chances of getting it wherever you go are about ten to one.

Paris, France

Larus & Brother Co.,
Richmond, Va.
Gentlemen:

My last pipeful of Edgeworth went the way of all good tobacco some two weeks ago and since then I have vainly spent most of my spare time searching Paris for a further supply.

If Edgeworth can be obtained here please let me know where, and I can assure you I will "publish the glad tidings," as the little blue can has occasioned many a covetous glance, and more than once some envious American has said to me, "For the love of Heaven, where did you get that Edgeworth? It's worth its weight in gold over here. I haven't had any since the supply I brought over ran out."

I have been told that I cannot buy pipe tobacco from the States without having a special permit from the French government, so before I'm through I may have to pay 200 or 300 per cent duty and perhaps face prison, but it's worth the risk to get Edgeworth—and after all the only way to find out about this is to try.

Sincerely yours,
S. C. R. Parkhurst.

Let us send you free samples of Edgeworth so that you may put it to the pipe test. If you like the samples, you'll like Edgeworth wherever and whenever you buy it, for it never changes in quality. Write your name and address to Larus & Brother Company, 2-J South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

Edgeworth is sold in various sizes to suit the needs and means of all purchasers. Both Edgeworth Plug Slice and Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed are packed in small, pocket-size packages, in handsome humidors holding a pound, and also in several handy in-between sizes.

We'll be grateful for the name and address of your tobacco dealer, too, if you care to add them.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants: If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

this glimpse into the secrets of his own craft:

> It is a popular delusion that works of fiction, plots of plays, spring full-armed from the heads of the fortunate Joves who produce them. Details, of course, are worked out, as we say; but the original plot comes to us from some literary Sinai in lightnings and with thunders, in a marvelous completeness of design. This is not the case. If it were, there would be very few books worth the trouble of reading. We not only have to go back to work in fresh characters and allusions, but the interpolation of such additional material will often result in our further enlightenment as to what we are doing, and a consequent radical modification of the main lines of the story.

Mr. McFee holds that it is nearly always a mistake to publish an unfinished novel, tho he is willing to admit that Conrad's may be an exception. His verdict in general is this:

> The slow accretion of masterpieces has given color to the belief that everything he wrote was a masterpiece. To assert that this is not the case is no disloyalty to Conrad, but rather to claim for him the humanity he himself would never have repudiated. It is to secure his ultimate and enduring fame that we sift and sort out from his work the bright virgin gold from the duller metal, that we distinguish the works of his earlier and more magnificent period from those which followed "Victory." This is the inevitable destiny of the great. The verdicts of posterity are not always right, but they lean generally in that direction. We believe they will put "Suspense," apart from its special interest as an unfinished work, with "The Rover," "The Rescue," and "The Arrow of Gold"—some way below such bursts of splendor as "Heart of Darkness" and "Youth" and "The Nigger of the Narcissus."

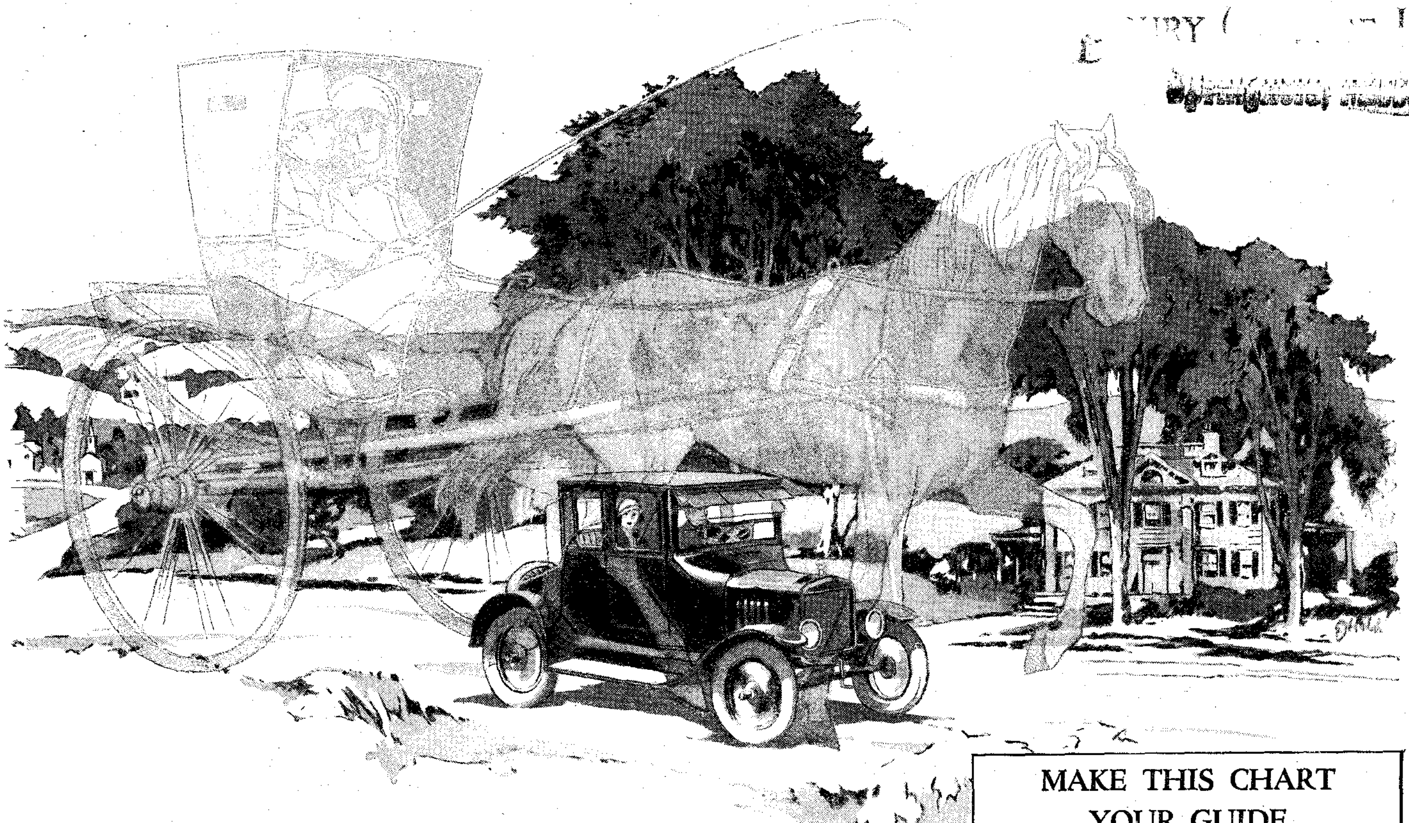
Another famous deep-sea novelist, Herman Melville, figures at least briefly in this issue of the *International Book Review.* The editor, Dr. Clifford Smyth, in an article on "New York Among the Rebels," names Melville as one of the intransigeants who helped to give New York its literary reputation. The Big Four in this list of shatterers of conventions, according to Dr. Smyth, are Washington Irving, Walt Whitman, James Fenimore Cooper and Edgar Allan Poe. To those who do not now think of Irving as a rebel and innovator the editor recalls how the humor and satire of his "Knickerbocker History" got so effectively under the skin of the social New York of his day that "for his own comfort and safety he was exiled to Europe until the explosions of Knickerbocker wrath had subsided." Walt Whitman, of course, was "forever storming at the gates of a venerable and accepted metrical standard with his "barbaric yawp," and Cooper's later years were a welter of lawsuits and enmities, owing to his social criticisms. Poe was a critical iconoclast. In Melville, Dr. Smyth finds something of that author's own Ishmael in relentless pursuit of Moby Dick—something that "seemed to keep *him just beyond the pale* of the generally accepted—perhaps it should be called the respectable—in literature."

Dr. Smyth's theory is that the roughnesses and racial confusion of New York tend to make rebels, and that even Longfellow, Hawthorne, Lowell and Holmes might have flaunted the literary red flag if they had been born in New York instead of quiet New England. And he concludes:

> "After all, circumstance has much to do with the shaping of genius to its particular bent. The poet of placid lakes and sunsets is not apt to sing of war and the ceaseless struggle of mankind against adverse conditions. Neither is it likely that the writer, whose lines are fallen in some tranquil countryside or city whose mood and origin are akin to his own, will pen fiery philippics against the existing order of things. But the metropolis, traversed by many races, belonging to none; an epitome of the world; a human chaos, lacking the solidarity of a united community; what wonder that its song does not flow in madrigals and pleasing lyrics, but utters itself rather in Wagnerian thunders and discords! Perhaps that is the explanation of New York's literary great ones, the reason why they are continually protesting against or ridiculing something—and why the city is as a magnet inevitably and always drawing to it the literary rebels wherever they may chance to be."

Besides these articles and the usual departments, including a descriptive list of 250 new books of the month, the October *International Book Review* contains the following feature reviews:

"Three Critics Lecture Living Authors," by Richard Le Gallienne; "American Life Mirrored in a Prize Novel," by Kathleen Norris; "Escapades of a Don Juan of Old Japan," by Louis Moore; "Sappho Sings Across Twenty-five Centuries," by Edwin Markham; "The Woman of Big Business in a French Novel," by Lloyd Morris; "Arrows in the Air—X," by "Mr. Smith"; "Satirical Adventures of a Portuguese Humorist," by Ernesto Montenegro; "Literary Ghosts in the Alps," by H. M. Walbrook; "The Heroine as a Woman of Letters," by William Lyon Phelps; "Gorky's Fiction Characters Talk Back at Him," by Harry Salpeter; "The Story of Ireland's Uncrowned King," by Shane Leslie; "How a Real Boy Found Adventure in Tropic Seas," by Edwin L. Shuman; "Running the Scale in Short Stories," by John V. A. Weaver; "Mrs. Atherton Dissects a Man-Hater," by Hildegarde Hawthorne; "A Story-Teller on the Art of Story-Telling," by Brander Matthews; "A Modern Faust Discovers New Kingdoms," by Robert Nichols; "A Saga of Norse Pioneers in the Wheat Belt," by Isaac Anderson; "Mr Dawson's Heroine Turns Time Backward," by Louise Maunsell Field; "Furnishing Work and Wages for Everybody," by John B. Andrews; "New Books for Boys and Girls," by Mary Graham Bonner."



One-third of the nation in Fords

o the 8,000,000 Ford owners:

Did you ever think of this?

F all you Ford owners turned out at the same time with every seat in ur cars occupied, you could take one-rd of the whole nation on a gigantic -ride. But how about the cost?

Some of you get far more economical vice out of your Fords than others. re full-powered miles. Longer life and ver repair bills. Less tinkering. Less bon and spark plug trouble. Nearly ry community boasts of at least one year-old Ford with the old-time rass-band" radiator—still in fine running condition.

Mobiloil "E" can do a lot to help you every dollar's worth of service out your Ford. The nation-wide experie of Mobiloil "E" users bears this .

For example, a gentleman living at nlock Lake, N. Y., used Mobiloil ' steadily in his Ford for five years. motor was in such excellent condin when he came to trade the car in, t he was tempted to keep the chassis get a new body.

Another Ford owner living in Montrose, Pa., wrote us that he drove his coupe 60,000 miles without having a bearing or spark plug touched. He uses Mobiloil "E" consistently.

A lady living in Red Wing, Minn., drove a 1916 Ford 22,000 miles on Mobiloil "E." The bearings were never taken up or the motor taken down.

The heavy mail we get from Ford owners proves over and over, day after day, that there is no oil like Mobiloil "E" to get long useful life and real economy from a Ford car.

A Dealer in Experience

Near you is a dealer who will supply you with Mobiloil "E" regularly. The sign at the bottom of this page identifies him. Look for it over his door. He likes to sell you Mobiloil "E" because he knows that it will bring you back, a steady, satisfied customer.

Vacuum Oil Company, branches in principal cities. Address: New York, Chicago, or Kansas City.

MAKE THIS CHART YOUR GUIDE

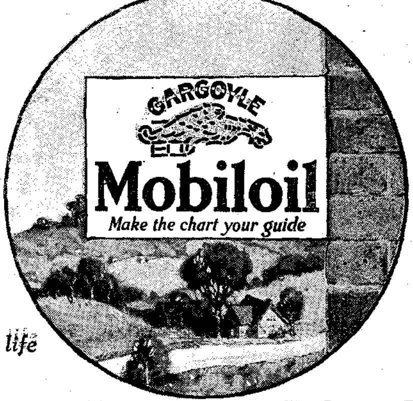
THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F (freezing) to 0° F (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1925		1924		1923		1922	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cadillac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Chandler	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chevrolet FB	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.
" (*other mod's.*)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson Super 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile 4	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	A	A
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
" (*other mod's.*)	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Rickenbacker 6	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Rickenbacker 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Star	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
Willys-Knight 6	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....


GARGOYLE
Mobiloil
Make the chart your guide

The sign to longest Ford life

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

JOHN DAVEY
Father of Tree Surgery
"Do it right or not at all"

Forbidden Trees!

When you cannot employ Davey Tree Surgeons

More business is declined every year by Davey Tree Surgeons than they accept. Why? Because it is a fixed policy never to waste the client's money.

You cannot employ Davey Tree Surgeons—

if your trees are too far gone to save, even though they are still living;

or if you are unwilling to have the work done thoroughly according to Davey standards.

Davey Tree Surgeons have a list of forbidden trees on which only first-aid work is permitted. These are the trees that a quarter of a century of experience has shown will not respond to full treatment or warrant it.

If your trees can be saved and are worth it, Davey Tree Surgeons will save them. Davey Tree Surgeons are local to you—live and operate in your vicinity—all thoroughly trained and always under organization discipline.

THE DAVEY TREE EXPERT CO., INC.,
273 City Bank Building, Kent, Ohio

Attach this coupon to your letterhead and mail today

THE DAVEY TREE EXPERT CO., Inc.,
273 City Bank Bldg.,
Kent, Ohio.
Gentlemen: Without cost or obligation on my part, please have your local representative examine my trees and advise me as to their condition and needs.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

HOW M. CAILLAUX STRIKES AMERICA

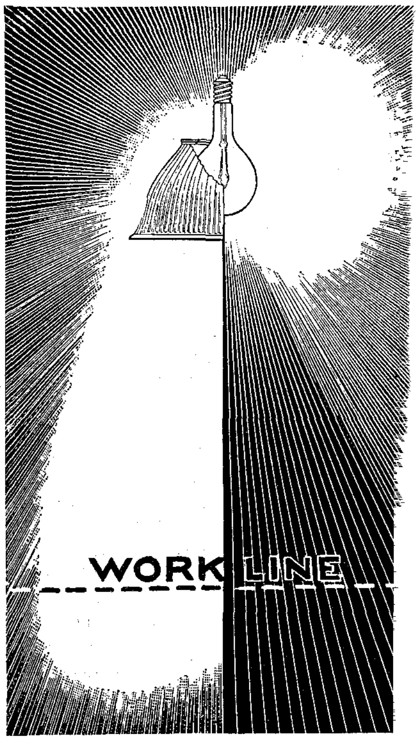
BARRING a "deplorable incident" occasioned by an indiscreet question from a reporter, the visit of France's Minister of Finance appears to have made a happy impression in its personal aspect. The "deplorable incident" is seized upon by the Washington *Evening Star* as an occasion for rebuke to its metropolitan contemporaries. "The press of the United States, indeed, the entire American public," it remarks, "must feel keenly the reflection upon American journalism and American manners involved in the query put to M. Caillaux, France's distinguished Minister of Finance, upon his arrival in New York by a newspaper reporter regarding the minister's political history." And the editorial goes on to point out:

> M. Caillaux has been chosen by France to fill one of the most important posts in the government of that great nation. He comes to the United States as the head of a mission charged with a most important task. An insult to him becomes, in fact, a reflection upon the nation which he represents.
>
> The most charitable interpretation that may be placed upon the incident, in which the reporter questioned M. Caillaux about his trial in France, is that it arose from the grossest ignorance of what constitutes the courtesy due to a guest of the United States. To be discourteous is reprehensible at any time. But to be discourteous to a guest is unpardonable. It is inconceivable that any one could desire deliberately to offer insult to the French Minister of Finance. And it is to be hoped that M. Caillaux will regard the incident as one arising out of inexperience and a lack of knowledge as to the proprieties.
>
> Freedom of the press, fundamental in a free country, does not mean license to insult a stranger and a guest. The blunder in New York harbor yesterday is one that could scarcely have been foreseen, and that could not be repeated. It could not have happened in Washington, where the representatives of the nation's daily journals have constant contact with the officials of this and foreign Governments. America desires to welcome whole-heartedly France's Minister of Finance.

The "deplorable incident" itself is thus reported by the New York *Times:*

> An embarrassing question by a reporter led to a dramatic incident in which M. Caillaux briefly displayed his fiery temperament. While M. Caillaux is now regarded by all France, including his political enemies, as the chief hope of French economic rehabilitation, because of his wizardry at finance, it will be recalled that he was imprisoned during the war for alleged "defeatism," and was exiled from Paris and deprived of his civil rights after the war. It was not until the amnesty bill under the Herriot Government that Caillaux was restored to civil rights and allowed to reenter Paris.
>
> "There is a great deal of misapprehension in this country," said the tactless reporter,

The answe
of science
to this
factory-lighting problen
is
HOLOPHAN



Holophane factory-lighting reflectors
the most efficient means science has
vised for getting the light from the la
to the work, where it is useful.

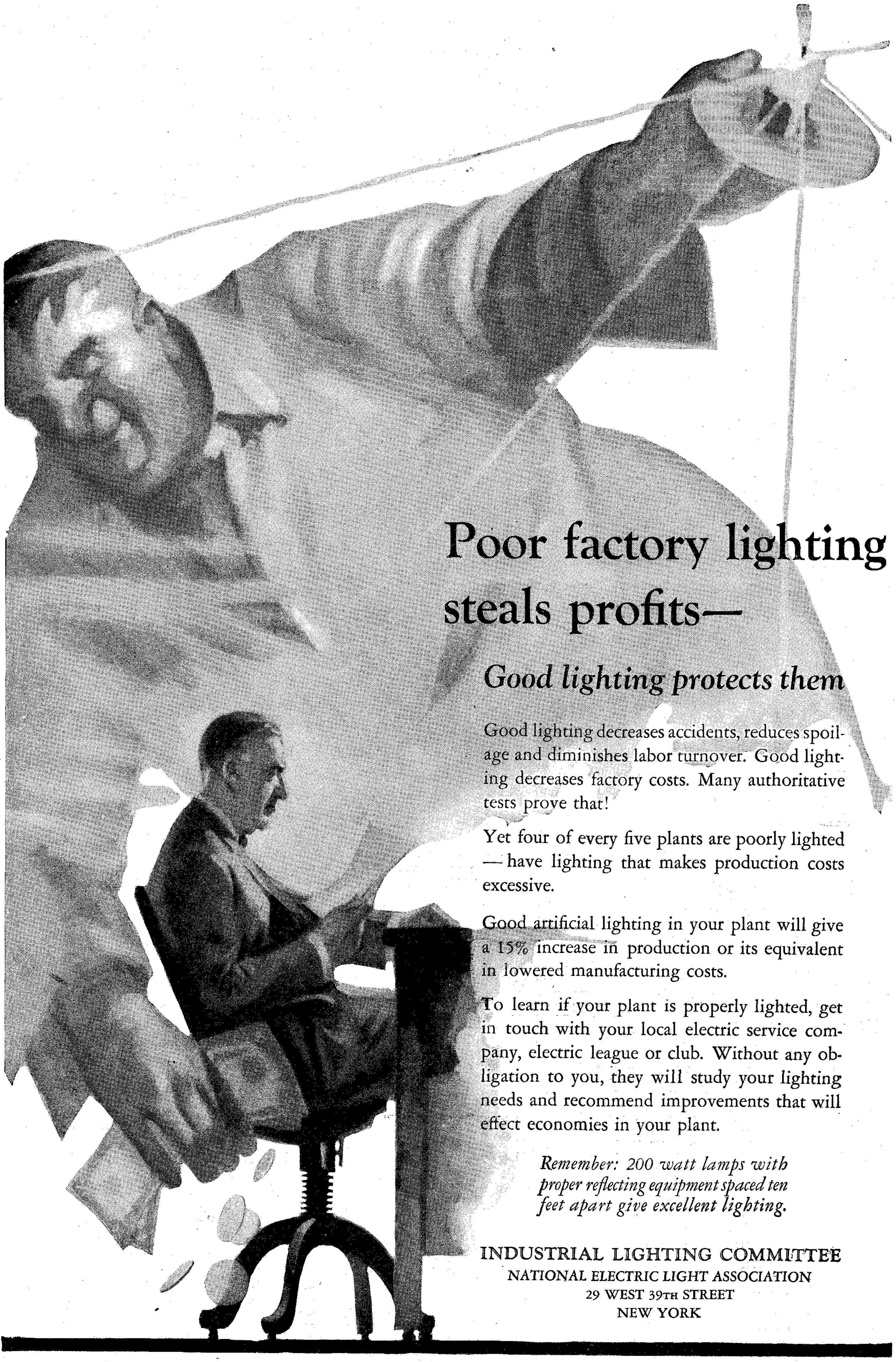
They are made of prismatic glass, e
prism shaped to direct the light exac
as needed—and there are specific desi
for every factory department.

In the illustration above, the right
shows the light of a bare lamp, while
left half shows the same light direc
by Holophane.

Let us equip one department of your pl
with the specific Holophane unit desig
for it; then judge the results yourself

There are also Holophane units for ev
other lighting need.

HOLOPHANE GLASS COMPAN
New York and Toronto



Poor factory lighting steals profits—

Good lighting protects them

Good lighting decreases accidents, reduces spoilage and diminishes labor turnover. Good lighting decreases factory costs. Many authoritative tests prove that!

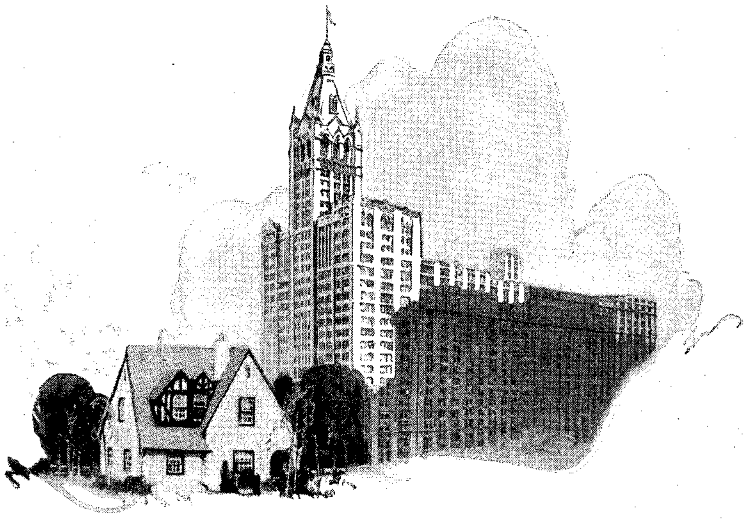
Yet four of every five plants are poorly lighted — have lighting that makes production costs excessive.

Good artificial lighting in your plant will give a 15% increase in production or its equivalent in lowered manufacturing costs.

To learn if your plant is properly lighted, get in touch with your local electric service company, electric league or club. Without any obligation to you, they will study your lighting needs and recommend improvements that will effect economies in your plant.

Remember: 200 watt lamps with proper reflecting equipment spaced ten feet apart give excellent lighting.

INDUSTRIAL LIGHTING COMMITTEE
NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION
29 WEST 39TH STREET
NEW YORK



in the world's largest building
and in your own home

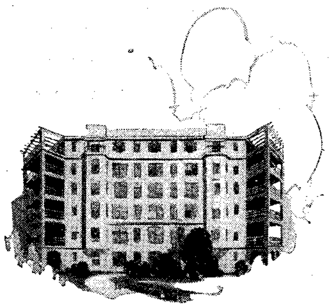
THE doors of the skyscraper and the doors of your own home swing smoothly and easily on Stanley Hinges. The carpenter working on the world's largest building and the carpenter working on your garage both use Stanley Tools. Whatever may be the size, the purpose or the location of a structure, the owner, the architect and the builder can always depend upon Stanley Tools and Stanley Builders Hardware . . . STANLEY, New Britain, Conn., U. S. A.

STANLEY

For use in your Home

Four-Square Household Tools are especially designed for every day use around the house. Basically they are of Stanley quality giving long life. They are made, however, in a finish and with a simplicity of construction which meet the home needs of the family.

FOUR-SQUARE HOUSEHOLD TOOLS



For Americans in France

Doors of the new American Hospital of Paris, the finest of its kind in Europe, swing smoothly and easily on Stanley Ball Bearing Butts. This is only one of the many notable buildings of the year in which Stanley Builders Hardware is used.

BUILDERS HARDWARE

STANLEY
S.W.

The Carpenters choice

He knows that the design, the balance, the very "feel" of Stanley Tools makes work lighter and that their better quality gives them longer life. Every resource of this company is pledged to maintain the standard of quality upon which our reputation has been built.

CARPENTERS TOOLS

STANLEY TOOLS

© THE STANLEY WORKS

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

"as to what you were convicted of. We know it was not treason, but—"

The word "treason" stung the Frenchman like a lash. His face colored and his eyes sparkled with anger, as he exclaimed:

"That is an old subject. I will not talk about it."

Then, his ire rising, he leapt from his chair at a table in the ship's smoking-room, drew himself erect, threw back his head, and raised his hand in a dramatic gesture.

"I am here," he declared loudly, "as Minister of Finance for my country. I will talk about that, and nothing else."

M. Caillaux started to stride away as if to terminate the interview, but was prevailed upon to remain and to listen to questions germane to his visit.

The same reporter who provoked M. Caillaux's wrath also received a lesson in English diction from the French visitor, who speaks English with perfect clarity himself.

"Speak more plainly and do not swallow your words so," said M. Caillaux. "Those are two faults I find with so many Americans—they do not speak plainly and they swallow their words."

It was an unfortunate day for the tactless reporter. The very same person rebuked by M. Caillaux in the foregoing incidents received a third correction when he addrest the visitor as "Your Excellency."

"Oh, don't call me that," said M. Caillaux.

"M'sieur," the reporter ventured.

"No, not that either," went on M. Caillaux. "Just call me Mister—or, if you wish, Mr. Minister. That will be all right."

A further example of American "enterprise," this time in the field of publicity-hunting, was afforded the French statesman a few minutes later. As we read:

A moving-picture actress, who came over on the *Paris* with her husband, a movie producer, also met with a rebuff from M. Caillaux. This occurred after the interview, when the French Minister went out on deck to be photographed for the newspapers and the movie news reels. The actress volunteered to be photographed with M. Caillaux, but the latter turned to her husband and said:

"Your wife is a most charming woman, but I do not think this is quite an opportune moment for such a picture."

Having been told that Gilda Gray, the dancer, who also made the trip on the *Paris*, had been photographed with M. Caillaux, the movie actress walked in front of the cameras and placed herself beside the distinguished visitor, despite his reluctance. After she left, however, Emile Daeschner, French Ambassador to the United States, who welcomed M. Caillaux on the ship, requested any photographers who had taken pictures of M. Caillaux and the actress together not to use them publicly.

The French Minister of Finance has the distinction not only of having a head with a great deal of gray matter in it, but also one of the baldest heads ever seen on a distinguished foreign visitor to New York. He has just a little fringe of gray hair back of the ears, and all the rest is as smooth and polished as a billiard ball. He does not object to mention of his baldness. On the contrary, he delights in making remarks about it.

M. Caillaux is a very human person for a man of such intellectual powers, and is typically Gallic in the vivacity of his personality, the alertness of his mind, and the spice of his wit. His remarks are brief but meaty, and are usually emphasized by a gesture or an intonation which conveys volumes more in meaning than the words themselves. He is of an active and nervous temperament. Walking, he goes along with the rapidity and agility of a ballet dancer on his unusually small feet. When sitting down his hands are seldom idle, but are usually toying with his walking-stick, his gloves, or some other article.

He is a man of medium height, rather stockily built, with a full face in which his piercing black eyes are the most conspicuous feature. Bushy eyebrows and a short, stubby mustache, reddish brown in shade, contrast with his baldness.

With M. Caillaux's dramatic sense, and with the present popularity of green hats in New York, it was appropriate that he should wear a green felt hat on his arrival here yesterday. He was also garbed in a dark blue cutaway, a dark suit, blue shirt and blue collar, a red and green tie, and tan shoes. A monocle hung outside his coat, but he did not use it during the interview. He carried a malacca stick with an ivory handle, and wore white gloves.

Finding that he had an hour to wait at the station before taking a train to Washington, M. Caillaux and members of his party took a walk through Thirty-third Street to Fifth Avenue, up the Avenue to Fortieth Street, west to Broadway, down to Thirty-third Street and back to the station. He was not recognized.

"The impression I received," said M. Caillaux after his walk, "was one of great power and wealth. One feels that this must be the most powerful country in the world."

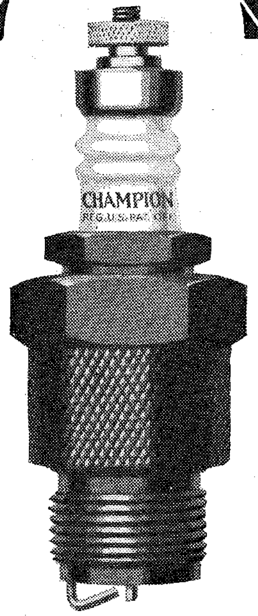
A concise pen-picture of the French Minister is given by Robert Choate, Washington correspondent of the Boston *Herald*. Mr. Choate writes:

In stature, M. Caillaux is surprizingly small and stocky. He is even shorter than Mr. Mellon, who is a good many inches under six feet. One gets no idea of how short he is and how bald from his photographs. We suspect that he is a good deal of an actor, one who likes to mix the comedy with the heavy acting. He is at once bouncing and natty. He does not bounce the way Lloyd George bounced. Indeed, M. Caillaux walks quite slowly, or he did this afternoon, but his stride is lively, and what little he said showed he is not at all slow mentally.

If he were not surrounded by members of his mission, greeted by high officials of the State Department, and riding in a special car, you would not take M. Caillaux for anybody extraordinary, much less one who had staged probably the world's most famous political comeback. To make sure that he is a Frenchman, you need only look at his feet, for whatever their size they are encased in a very small pair of shoes of the brilliant tan color which Frenchmen so admire.

His eyes are the most noteworthy features of his face except, of course, its general floridity. If ever eyes betokened shrewdness, M. Caillaux's do. They do not miss a trick. They are not jovial nor are they cruel. They are calculating. When he laughs, they do not close. He might miss something. Then, too, he looks as if he liked to laugh at his own sallies rather than at some one else's.

While he may have cautioned the newspaper men in New York not to talk too fast,

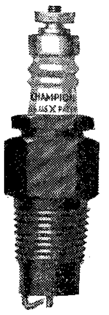


Cost Less 60c-75c

Dependable Champion Spark Plugs can be bought from your local dealer for less because the enormous economies resulting from a production of 40,000,000 Champions per year are passed on directly to the car owner.

Champion Spark Plug Company
Toledo, Ohio
Windsor, Ont. London Paris

Champion X for Fords is 60 cents. Blue Box for all other cars 75 cents. Genuine Champions have the double-ribbed sillimanite core.



Service cannot stop

The telephone, like the human heart, must repair itself while it works. The telephone system never rests, yet the ramifications of its wires, the reach of its cables and the terminals on its switchboards must ever increase. Like an airplane that has started on a journey across the sea, the telephone must repair and extend itself while work is going on.

To cut communication for a single moment would interrupt the endless stream of calls and jeopardize the well-being and safety of the community. The doctor or police must be called. Fire may break out. Numberless important business and social arrangements must be made.

Even when a new exchange is built and put into use, service is not interrupted. Conversations started through the old are cut over and finished through the new, the talkers unconscious that growth has taken place while the service continues.

Since 1880 the Bell System has grown from 31 thousand to 16 million stations, while talking was going on. In the last five years, additions costing a billion dollars have been made to the system, without interrupting the service.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
BELL SYSTEM
One Policy, One System, Universal Service

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

he does not heed his own advice. He talks very fast and very decidedly. Evidently he likes quick action. At the end of a sentence he is apt to raise his voice as if giving a command. This gives what he says a certain bang, bang, bang, and before you know it he has settled the question and going on to the next. He looks as if he were very much of a go-getter. But, as Mr Mellon said this afternoon, "We will see what the proposal is."

Having gone to school in England, M. Caillaux knows slang as well as "straight" English, we are told by the London correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, who writes:

> The ease with which the French statesman handles English is illustrated by his remark on being informed that Chancellor Churchill had made an appointment with him for 3:15 P. M. at the Treasury, the last day of their recent conference.
>
> "Tell the chauffeur to be at the French Embassy at 3 o'clock," he said to his secretary, "not at 3:10 or 3:05, but at 3, on the dot. Five minutes don't make any difference to a chauffeur, but he might muck up the whole business if he's a minute late."
>
> M. Caillaux is fond of the London theaters. As a young man he often went to see Herbert Tree and Henry Irving. During other visits he would listen for hours to the debates in the House of Commons
>
> He considers Gladstone's last Home Rule speech as the most wonderful bit of oratory he ever read in any language.
>
> The Frenchman fairly bristles with personality. His friends say he will know all, or nearly all, of America's favorite slang expressions before he reaches the territorial water limit.

Norman Hapgood, writing from Paris recently to the New York *American*, called Caillaux the "dominating figure in European politics to-day," and thus analyzed his status in the French Republic

> It is a part of his temper of intellectual aristocracy which makes him prefer his own convictions to any calculation of what others may think. This independence and downrightness have gotten him into trouble in the past when France wasn't able to see straight, and she is beginning t see straight now on the subject of he relations with Germany.
>
> Also this same clearness has proved un welcome to the French in the past when i has shown itself in the field of finance Caillaux believes in taxes that can be see and understood. French finance has o the whole rested on indirect taxation an borrowing and evasion. When he was i power some years ago the center of his ta policy was an income tax that would reac the rich and have teeth in it. The teet were taken out by Parliament.
>
> Caillaux means to put the teeth bac again. There will be a terrific yell, but h means to do it. Also he means to put complete end to the policy of borrowin instead of balancing the budget. It was mistake of the excellent ministry of Herri that there wasn't complete frankness o this question of balancing the budge There's frankness now.
>
> Naturally Caillaux, called to power in crisis and needing to make a budget f

"AND WHEN THEY GROW UP..."

". . . I really believe the boy will develop an engineering bent. . . . Still, I'd like to add '& Son' to the firm's letter-head. . . . And that girl. . . . How she takes to music. . . . I hope she'll do something really fine. . . . She has talent, no mistake."

We mothers and fathers! What fond, foolish things we imagine for our children! Only we who have tucked a sleepy little girl into bed, or have watched the restless, inquiring mind of a boy develop, can know the longings and the plans that fill a parent's mind. And yet, so many of us must qualify even our most reasonable and modest hopes with a big "If" or a forbidding "Perhaps." So many of us put off from day to day the sure, practical way to guarantee our children, through insurance, the education that becomes a priceless social and business asset.

One of the most useful and interesting of all the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance policies is the one that carries out your plans for your children's education, no matter what happens. Your wishes are respected, your ideas are fulfilled to the letter. Education, the basis of a successful and a happy life, is secured beyond any chance or change of fortune.

And this is but one of many ways to protect the well-being and comfort of your family and yourself through insurance. Plans have been developed that will maintain your financial freedom at the age of 65, when eight out of every ten men are dependent on others for support. Incomes may be assured which will begin at any time you choose. Taxes may be paid and your business protected by insurance.

The Phoenix Mutual representative is a man who is required to be especially trained in all the uses of life insurance. His advice is valuable. He will meet your special requirements, or plan a complete program of security. His counsel is as carefully considered as that of your other professional advisors. Telephone or write for him today.

PHOENIX MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HOME OFFICE HARTFORD CONN.

First policy issued 1851

Afraid to smile—Pyorrhea's price
A needless victim of Pyorrhea
She alone knows the penalty
Tooth neglect demands its toll

4 out of 5

Dental statistics show that four out of every five over 40—and thousands younger, too—are victims of dreaded Pyorrhea. Will *you* escape?

Protect your gums and save your teeth

Just as a ship needs the closest attention under the water-line, so do the teeth under the gum-line. If the gums shrink, serious dangers result.

The teeth are loosened. They are exposed to tooth-base decay. The gums themselves become tender and bleed easily. They form sacs which become the doorways of organic disease for the whole system. They often disfigure the mouth as they recede.

If used in time and used consistently, Forhan's will prevent or check Pyorrhea's progress. Forhan's is safe, efficient and pleasant-tasting. It preserves gum health and corrects tender gum spots, hardens gum tissues so they will offer proper support to the teeth, and keeps your mouth fresh and healthy.

Forhan's is more than a tooth paste; it checks Pyorrhea. Thousands have found it beneficial for years. For your own sake ask for Forhan's For the Gums. All druggists, 35c and 60c in tubes.

Formula of **R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.**
Forhan Company, New York

Just as a ship needs the closest attention under the water-line, so do your teeth under the gum-line
Forhan's
TRADE MARK
FOR THE GUMS
"BRUSH YOUR TEETH WITH IT"
FORMULA OF
R.J. Forhan D.D.S.
NEW YORK
Specialist in
DISEASES OF THE MOUTH
PREPARED FOR THE PRESCRIPTION OF THE
DENTAL PROFESSION

Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS

More than a tooth paste—
it checks Pyorrhea

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

1925 when 1925 was nearly half over, couldn't put sound and revolutionary principles into practise in a minute. Obligations undertaken on the other plan were coming due and had to be met. Hence a temporary budget was made on the principle of raising money in any way it could be raised to pay the debts immediately due. A stiff budget based on sound principles will be introduced in the fall.

What we have said about Caillaux's natural frankness applies also to his attitude toward the debts which his Government owes the United States and England. In this field a certain amount of reticence is necessary, however, even for the frankest nature.

Part of this reticence is due to a consideration for other personalities and other Governments.

More of it is due to the impossibility of saying in detail what will be done when a matter of this kind is still in a state of negotiation. The person who will make the decision in the end, as Caillaux will make it for France, can not know himself at this moment exactly what it will be.

"You can be sure of this," Caillaux said to me to-day, "France will pay all she can. No other principle than that will be brought in."

"That means then," I commented, "that the argument often used—that as France was using our munitions for a long time after we were in the war because we were not yet where we could use them ourselves, *it is unjust to ask France to pay* for that part of the munitions—will not be put forward?"

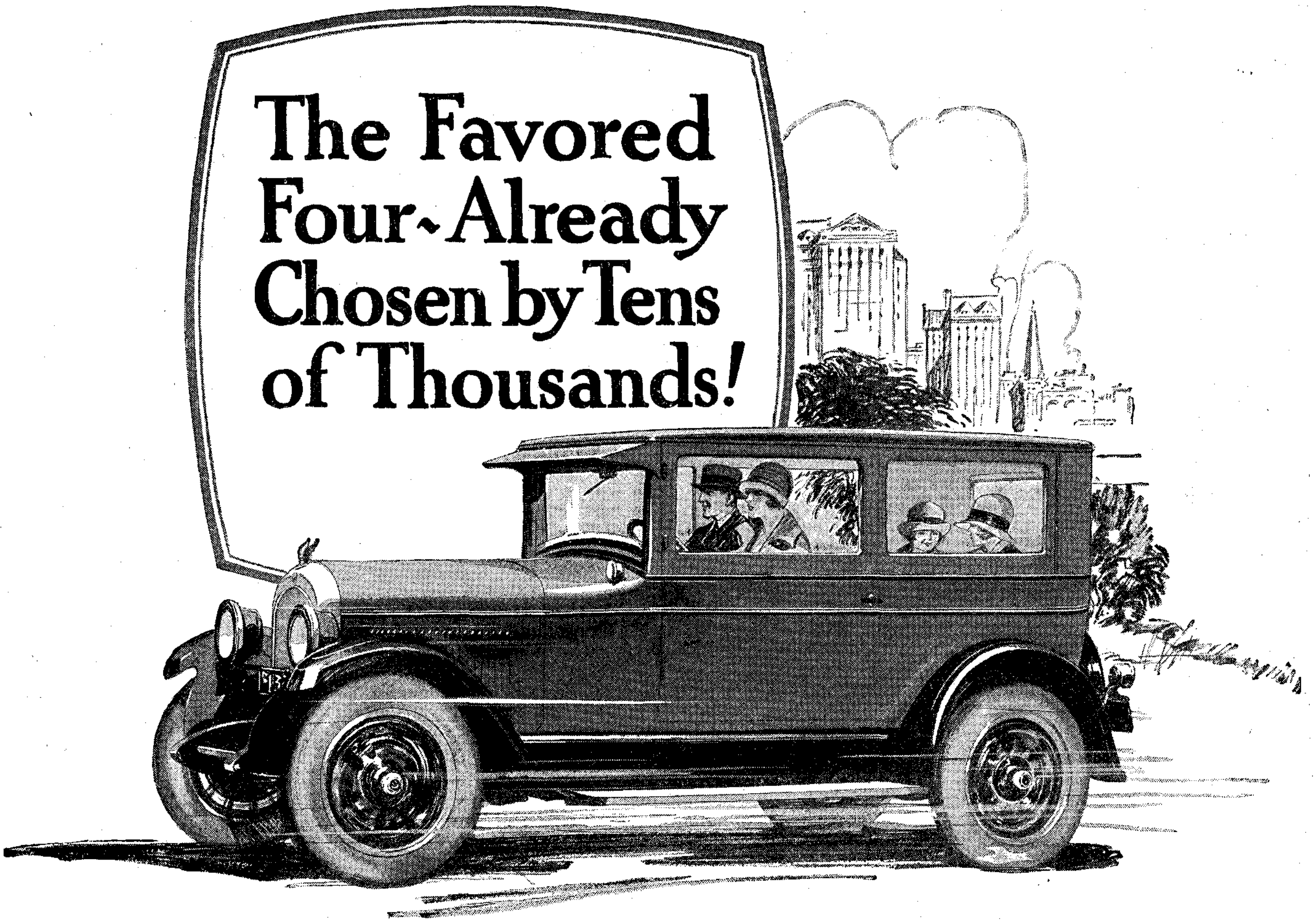
"Certainly, it will not," he said. "Whatever my private way of thinking on that subject may be, I recognize what American opinion is and shall follow that American opinion. There is only one basis for the position I shall take when we get down to details. We shall recognize the whole debt. I shall behave as a gentleman in arrangements about payment. That is to say, I shall promise to pay all that it is decided France can pay, and I shall not promise anything she can not pay."

What she can pay depends partly on matters that can in the near future be determined exactly and on others that must even then be matters of estimate. In the latter class belongs France's future earning power. I brought forward a point that the Minister's very rapid mind naturally seized and answered instantly, but that it will take me a minute to make clear to the general reader.

How much France or any other continental country can pay of its debts is part of a much larger question. It depends on how these countries are going to be organized and operated in the next quarter of a century.

Production and consumption have increased in the United States during the last quarter of a century by more than 75 per cent. Compared to our country, or with possibilities here, Europe is a region of underconsumption. If it should add 50 per cent. to its consumption in the next quarter of a century, all war debts would be a bagatelle in comparison.

From the time that Charles the First lost his head, down to the beginning of the World War, or during nearly two centuries and a half, the public expenses of Great Britain were less than they were in the six years following the outbreak of the war. Why is


The Favored Four-Already Chosen by Tens of Thousands!

Bearing the same standards of surpassing value which characterize its companion car, the famous Chrysler Six; built by the same skilled Chrysler craftsmanship and of the same high quality of alloy steels; of the same distinctive beauty of color and line—little wonder that the new Chrysler Four is sweeping the country.

Literally sweeping the country, for Chrysler production has been forced by public demand to the great total of more than 800 cars per day.

Tens of thousands of new owners have chosen the Chrysler Four in the three months since its announcement in comparison with both fours and sixes of equal or greater price.

So velvety smooth is its power flow even at the lower speeds, so lightning-like its effortless acceleration, so free from resonance and any sense of vibration, that the Chrysler Four is acclaimed as the ultimate development of the four-cylinder principle.

We are eager to have you test the Chrysler Four in your own way, at your earliest opportunity. It will not take you long to learn the reason for such universal favor.

CHRYSLER FOUR—*Touring Car, $895; Club Coupe, $995; Coach, $1045; Sedan, $1095. Hydraulic four-wheel brakes at slight extra cost.*

CHRYSLER SIX—*Phaeton, $1395; Coach, $1445; Roadster, $1625; Sedan, $1695; Royal Coupe, $1795; Brougham, $1865; Imperial, $1995; Crown-Imperial, $2095.*

All prices f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax

Bodies by Fisher on all Chrysler enclosed models. All models equipped with full balloon tires.

There are Chrysler dealers and superior Chrysler service everywhere. All dealers are in position to extend the convenience of time-payments. Ask about Chrysler's attractive plan.

All Chrysler models are protected against theft by an exclusive, patented car numbering system, which cannot be counterfeited and cannot be altered or removed without conclusive evidence of tampering.

CHRYSLER SALES CORPORATION, DETROIT, MICH.
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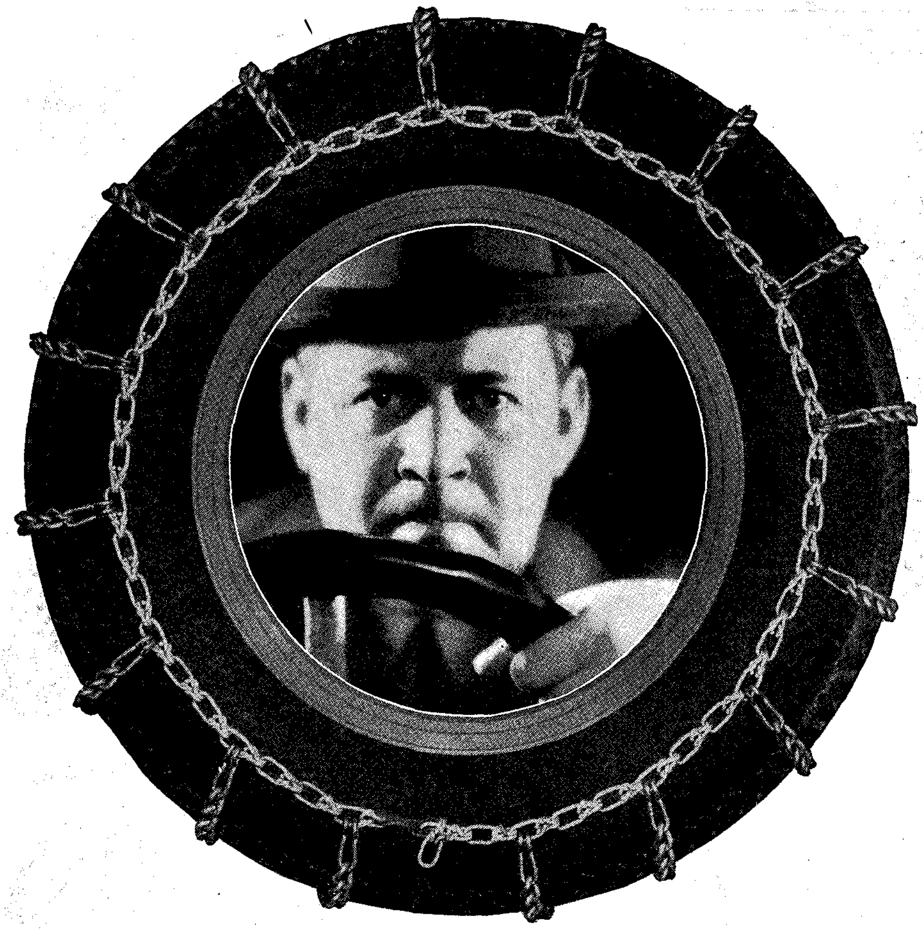
CHRYSLER
FOUR



Gripping hands on the wheel
can never replace
gripping wheels on the road

Don't tire yourself out on wet, slippery streets. Use WEED Chains and save yourself cramped muscles, strained nerves and the fagged feeling that comes from rainy-day driving *with chainless tires*.

Greater safety is simply an added advantage. WEEDS may save your car—or your life. They are certain to save your nervous energy —make driving easier and more comfortable.

Get WEED Chains for your car today. You can tell genuine WEEDS by their red enameled connecting hooks, brass-plated, hardened steel cross chains and the name WEED on every hook. At good dealers, garages and accessory stores everywhere. For all tires, including Balloons, of course.

ACCO
TRADE MARK
A PRODUCT OF THE
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CHAIN COMPANY, *Inc.*
in business
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AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY, *Incorporated*
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World's Largest Manufacturers of Welded and Weldless Chains for all Purposes

WEED CHAINS
"You can put them on in a moment"

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

this miraculous contrast possible? The machine did it, and the increase of human desires that followed the invention of the machine.

This increase will no doubt some time reach its limit and stabilize itself, but not for many years. How far will Frenchmen want more motors, steamships, sewing-machines, radio sets, moving-pictures, typewriters, clothes, telephones, bath-tubs, vacuum cleaners, adequate bedrooms?

If France does want this so-called higher standard of living, Mr. Hapgood remarks, it means she has become more an industrial country. He adds that agricultural laborers are leaving the country and flocking to the towns, and continues:

> Caillaux mentioned this movement from the country to the city, but said it was part of a world tendency and he did not expect it to go very far in France. Also on the subject of exports he thought it less an index of prosperity and industrialism than some of us do. He attributed the increase in exports almost entirely to the fall in the franc, and expects this tendency to cease with stabilization.
>
> "France," the Finance Minister said, "will not become very much industrialized, for one reason because of her lack of coal."
>
> "She has plenty of water-power," I observed.
>
> "Oh, water-power," he exclaimed. "The importance of that is greatly exaggerated. As far ahead as we can see, for a century o two, coal is not going to be greatly diminished."

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP
MANAGEMENT, ETC.
Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, o
"THE LITERARY DIGEST"
Published weekly at New York, N. Y.

For Oct. 1, 1925

State of New York } ss.
County of New York }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State an county aforesaid, personally appeared Wm. Neisel, wh having been duly sworn according to law, deposes an says that he is the Secretary of the Funk & Wagnall Company, Publishers of THE LITERARY DIGEST, an that the following is, to the best of his knowledge an belief, a true statement of the ownership, managemen (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the afore said publication for the date shown in the above captio required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied i Section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed o the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publishe editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Ave., N. Y. Cit
Editor, Wm. S. Woods, 354 4th Ave., New York City.
Managing Editor, Wm. S. Woods, 354 4th Ave., New Yor City.
Business Managers, The Board of Directors of Funk Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Ave., New York City

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by a individual his name and address, or if owned by more tha one individual the name and address of each, should given below; if the publication is owned by a corporatio the name of the corporation and the names and address of the stockholders owning or holding one per cent. or mo of the total amount of stock should be given.)
Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Ave., New York City.
Cuddihy, Robert J., 354 4th Ave., New York City.
Cuddihy, Emma F., 354 4th Ave., New York City.
Funk, Eleanor M., 354 4th Ave., New York City.
Funk, Wilfred J., 354 4th Ave., New York City.
Neisel, Clara L., 354 4th Ave., New York City.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, a other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other secu ties are: None.

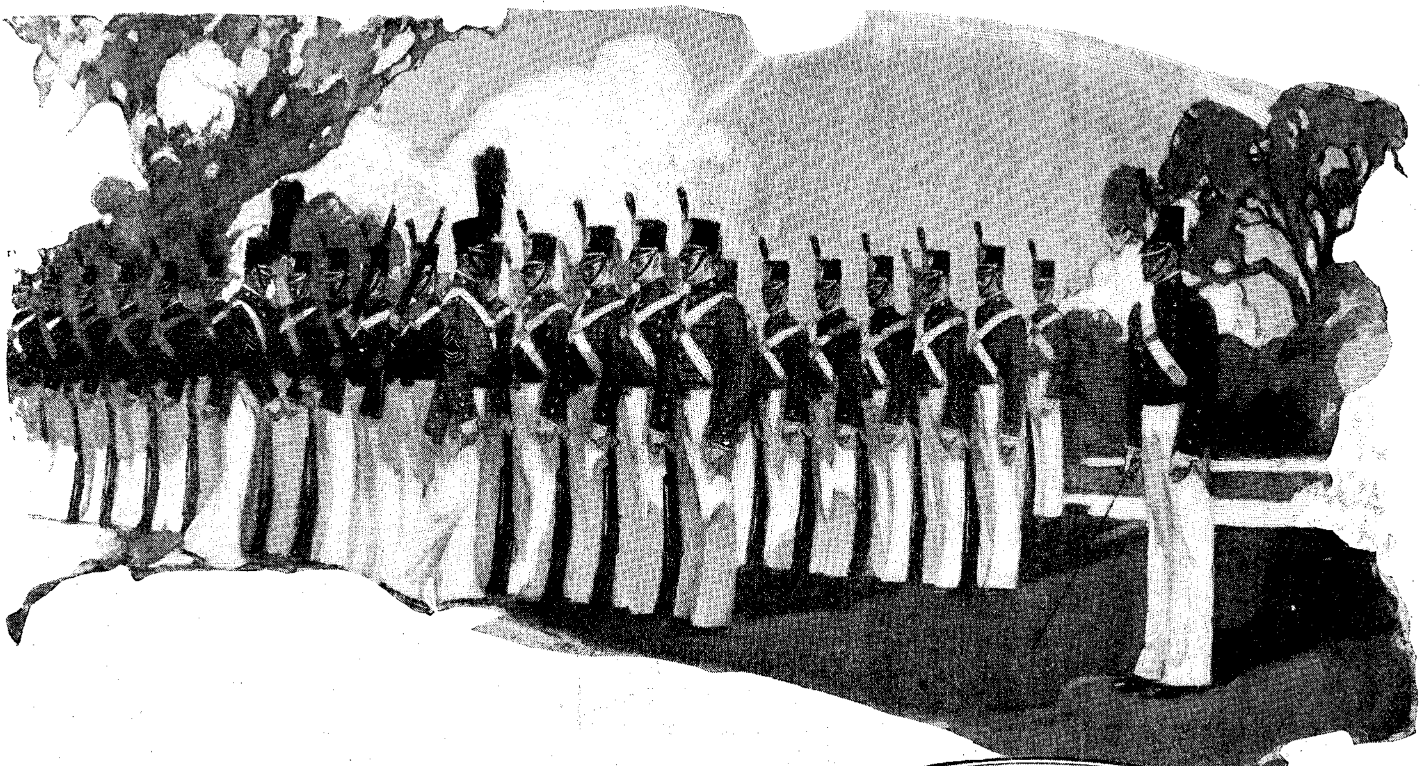
4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving names of the owners, stockholders, and security holde if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and sec ity holders as they appear upon the books of the compa but also, in cases where the stockholder or security hold appears upon the books of the company as trustee or any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; a that the said two paragraphs contain statements embr ing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circu stances and conditions under which stockholders a security holders who do not appear upon the books of company as trustees hold the stock and securities in a pacity other than that of a bonafide owner; and this affi has no reason to believe that any other person, associat or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated him.

WILLIAM NEISEL, Secretary of FUNK & WAGNA COMPANY, Publisher and Owner.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day September, 1925.

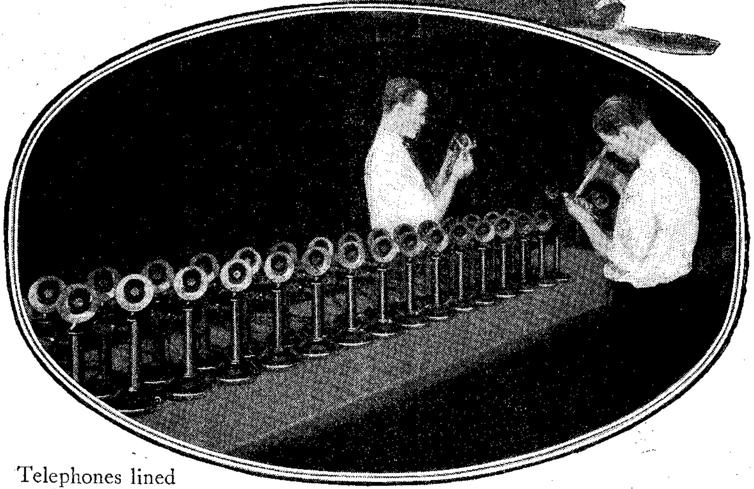
[Seal] ROLLO CAMPBELL
Notary Pub

(My commission expires March 30, 1926.)



Inspection-
Inspection-
Inspection!

-makes good soldiers and good telephones



Telephones lined up for inspection

At West Point and Western Electric the order of the day is the same—inspection, inspection, inspection.

A vast army of small parts must pass muster before they can assemble in telephone formation. And any part found unfit for duty is rejected.

One part must measure up to standards within a thousandth of an inch. Another must be ready to obey the command of a tiny electrical current.

Constant watchfulness is kept over all the apparatus which Western Electric makes. It starts with the careful selection of raw material. It goes through every step of the manufacture. It gives you, finally, a telephone that, like a good soldier, can serve on any front.

Roll Call. Checking up on tone quality.

Western Electric

SINCE 1869 MAKERS OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Prevent tooth trouble

The time to prevent trouble is before *it starts—not after.*

Use
COLGATE'S

It *removes causes* of tooth decay

Soft modern foods are likely to start conditions in your teeth that ruin health and beauty. Neglect may cause abscesses. Infectious material may then be distributed to many parts of the body.

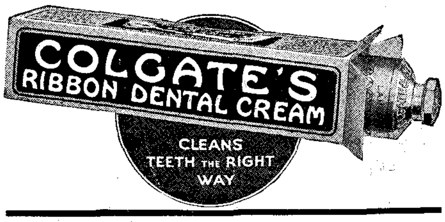
To help prevent tooth troubles, use Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream.

It is safe, effective and pleasant to use. It "washes" your teeth thoroughly clean—does not scratch or scour them. The combined action of its soap and chalk gently removes clinging food particles. *Causes of tooth decay* are thus safely removed by Colgate's.

If you want to give the best care to your teeth, brush them after every meal with Colgate's—and visit your dentist at least twice a year.

A large tube costs only 25c.

COLGATE & CO.—*Established 1806*



SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

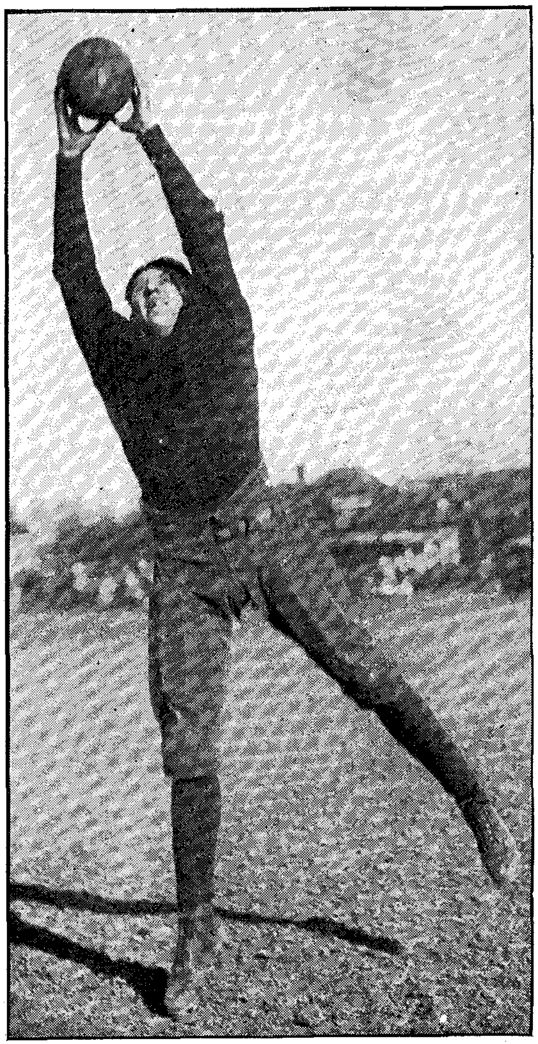
HOW "RED" GRANGE TRAINS BY TOTING ICE

"HIT the line hard," was Theodore Roosevelt's advice to Young America, and Harold "Red" Grange echoes it with amplifications. Now that the nipping season of football and pumpkin-pie looms in the offing, it is stirring to read the strenuous admonitions of this formidable youth, whose name on the intercollegiate gridiron has something of the magic of that of Ty Cobb on the diamond. He comes to the 1925 football field in the peak of condition, we are told, thanks to his doctrine that "the best way of conditioning yourself is hard work during vacations." And his favorite form of vacation toil recalls the once-popular question, "How would you like to be the iceman?" For carrying ice is "Red" Grange's chosen summer job, concerning which he tells us in *The American Boy*, that it is fine training because "it gives me lots of walking, which hardens up my legs, and it strengthens my arms, shoulders and back with the lifting it entails." Something of that kind, he adds, "is what every fellow should do." This year he is captain of the University of Illinois eleven. We read of him:

> Altho red-haired Harold Grange has been in varsity football only two years, he's already achieved a distinction that not many men know—that of being selected in two years, 1923 and 1924, as half-back on Walter Camp's All-American team. Critics who have see him play—for instance, those who saw him make four runs of from ninety-five to forty-five yards each in the first ten minutes of the Illinois-Michigan game last year, scoring four touchdowns—say that he's one of the greatest open-field runners of all time.
>
> A graduate of Wheaton, Illinois, high school, where he shone for four years as a football player, Grange entered the University of Illinois in 1922, and became the brightest star of a brilliant freshman backfield. His forte was open-field sprinting; his speed and dodging, his coaches knew, were unparalleled in the last decade. In 1923 his first varsity year, he more than lived up to his promises. He scored against every team Illinois faced, and amazed the football world. Last year he equaled the brilliance of his 1923 record; and he was a pitcher on the Illinois baseball team as well. This fall he is captain of the Illinois eleven.

Regarding "Red" Grange's hard-hitting propensities, he takes his pen in hand and tells us:

> Tackling effectively depends a good deal on one principle: Hit the runner hard. There are plenty of good reasons for this. Obviously you'll have a better chance of stopping a man if you go into him with a lot of force. Obviously, too, it's harder for him to dodge a chap who's coming at him just a little bit faster than he's going. It's twice as difficult to stiff-arm a fast, hard tackler as the fellow who goes into it half-heartedly.



Copyrighted photograph by Underwood & Underwood

CATCH THE BALL WITH BOTH HANDS

Also "go into the air after it," if necessary—a snapshot of "Red" Grange in action.

> Most fellows don't need to be told those things. But here's an added argument for hard tackling, and one that I've found not many high-school players know. The hard tackler is not so likely to get hurt as the slow tackler.
>
> So you'll want to school yourself to come into a runner just about as fast as you can.
>
> At the same time you must be sure that you're not going to be headed so fast in one direction that the man with the ball can swerve and get past you. You ought always to advance fast to meet a runner coming your way, rather than to stand and wait for him; but when you get three or four yards from him, check just enough

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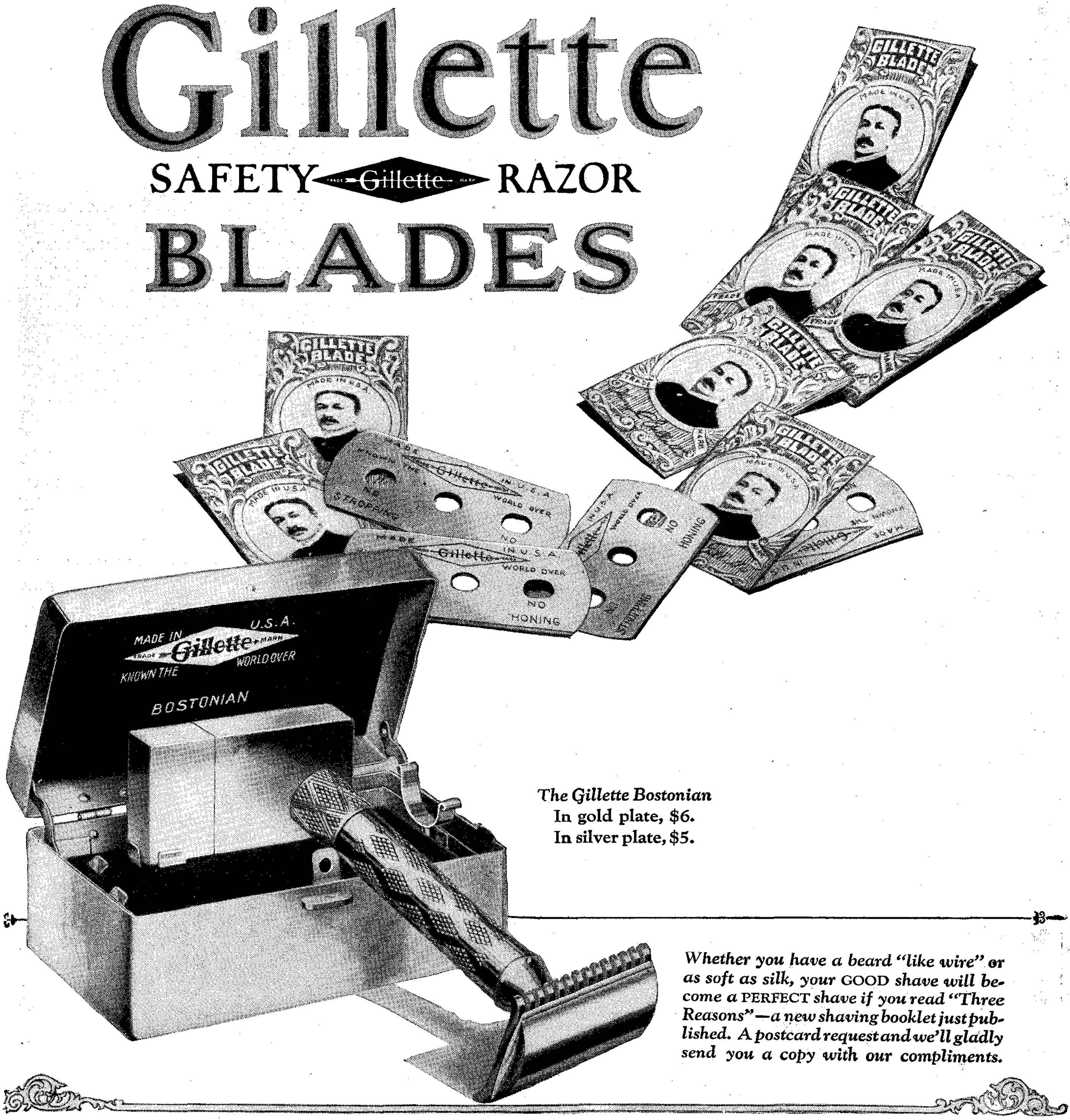
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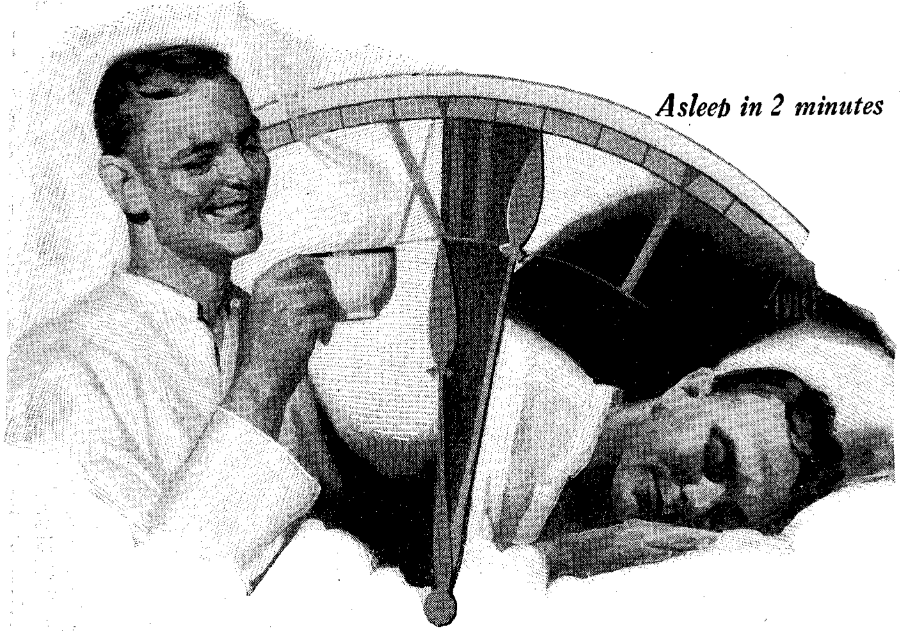
How to Get Sleep



That Really Rests!

A Natural Way to Sound Sleep and Energetic Days. Make This Test

When you go to bed do your nerves stay up? Do you sometimes worry and toss—and wake up "logy" in the morning?

How many do! Even 7 or 8 hours' sleep at night often leave you languid and weary. You tire early in the day. It's due to broken, restless sleep—*Sleeplessness.*

The cause is overstrained nerves and digestive unrest.

Yet most cases are easily corrected. You can prove this yourself. We offer you a free test. It is mainly a matter of giving work-worn body and nerve cells proper nutriment—in a form easily assimilated.

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Every waking activity consumes nerve and body cells. You need certain vitalizing food elements to restore them. Elements lacking in your daily fare.

Your diet requires (1) high energy value, (2) carbohydrates, protein, vitamines and certain minerals in right proportions. And it should be (3) easily digested.

If you take this kind of nutriment at night—before retiring—it gives your work-exhausted body just the food essentials it needs to restore. Hence your sleep really rests you.

But how to select foods for the elements needed? Science has now done this for you.

A Swiss discovery in foods. A single delicious beverage now gives you exactly the food essentials your body requires.

A Swiss Food Discovery

The name is Ovaltine. It has been in use in Switzerland for 30 years. It is now in universal use in England and its colonies. During the great war it was included as a standard ration for invalid soldiers. Today Ovaltine is known to 20,000 physicians. Used in hundreds of hospitals in this country.

Ovaltine supplies what your modern daily fare lacks. It gives you several vital foods in the form of one. It is a highly concentrated extract of certain vitalizing and building-up foods converted by a private Swiss process. One cup of Ovaltine contains more real food value than 12 cups of beef extract.

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A cup at night brings sound sleep for the night, quickly and naturally. This is why: Ovaltine is both *highly* and *quickly* nourishing. It itself is quickly digested. Also it digests other foods which may be in your stomach. Has the power to digest 4 to 5 times its own weight of other foods. This quick assimilation of nourishment is restoring to the entire body. Nerves are quieted. Digestion goes on efficiently. Sleep comes. Sound, restful sleep. And as you sleep, your body is gathering strength and energy.

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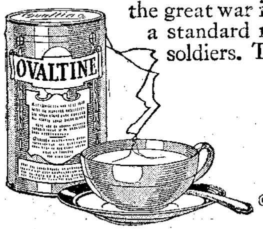

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OVALTINE

Builds Brain, Nerves and Body

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

to be sure which way he's going to go, so that you can nab him.

The old "diving tackle" has been ruled out, and for two good reasons. One was that it often caused a man to hurt himself, and the other was that it missed its purpose too frequently. Still, a good tackle approaches a dive. One foot must be on the ground to make the tackle legal, you all but leave your feet, just the same, and drive into the runner as low as you can. If he is coming diagonally from your left, you tackle him with your left shoulder and arm in front of him, your head and right shoulder back of his legs; just the opposite if he's coming from your right If it's going to be a head-on tackle, you can take the man on either shoulder, being careful to get your head on the side where it won't be damaged!

Everybody knows that low tackling is the thing; but lots of times football players, in college as well as high school, seem to forget it. In our game against Michigan last fall Herb Steger, the Michigan captain, repeatedly made several yards after he had a regular festoon of Illinois men handing to him—because they tackled too high.

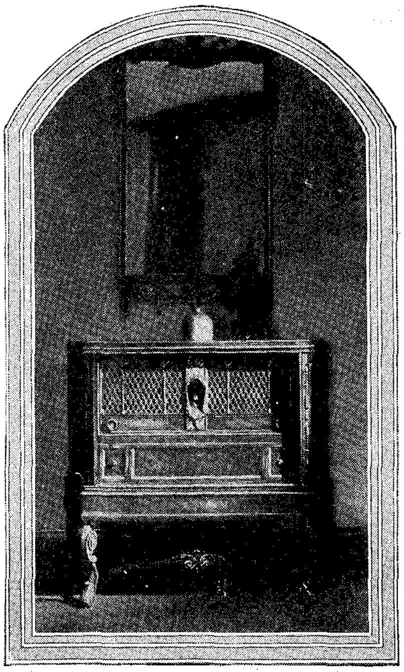
The place to tackle is just below the knees. There you have the man below his center of gravity, so that you can upset him easily; and if you've done the job right you have his legs locked so that he can't push forward.

Once you've got hold of the man, you must spill him backward if possible. The yards a runner makes by falling forward in a tackle count just as much toward the next first down as those he makes by running—don't forget that. So topple him over toward his own goal. Two things of which I've spoken help in doing this—hitting him hard and getting him low.

Early season tackling practise should be on a dummy, Grange tells us, because hard falls don't hurt a dummy so much as they do a player not in the best condition He adds:

> They accustom you to hitting hard, too But as soon as it seems wise, get in practise on a real runner. In a game it's no stationary object that you tackle; it's a fast moving back. So get used to tackling a man at top speed.
>
> Every backfield man should be a sure fire tackler; he should also be strong in other ways, tho. He should be fast sure-footed, quick on his feet. He must be able to start like a shot from a gun, to block well, to help form interference as efficiently as he carries the ball. He should be able to receive passes, and he's a more valuable man if he can throw them and kick as well. It goes without saying that he has to use his head ever minute, and to know just what's the best way to meet every situation.
>
> Lots of times high-school fellows think they're backfield men when they're not. remember a chap who played with one of the Chicago high schools when I was with Wheaton—a husky big full-back who looked like a football player through and through. He scared his opponents to death by his very size—until they saw him in action! Then they found that he simply didn't have ball-carrying ability and was no asset to his team *as a backfie*

Is the Zenith Worth its Price?



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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

man. But in his senior year in high school a new coach tried him out at tackle—and what a tackle he made!

"I'm enjoying football a lot more," he told me, "since Coach put me where I belonged. I thought I was a back but I've found out I'm not. Guess lots of fellows are that way."

They are. Sometimes it works the other way, too. Phil Marion was considered a good steady lineman for Michigan last year—not a star, but good enough. Toward the end of the season they put him in at full-back. In the few remaining games he played in such corking style that they speak of him as one of Michigan's great backs.

So don't play in the backfield if you're not cut out for it, or vice versa. Your coach will help you find the right place, sometimes other fellows on the team are excellent critics. It's a good idea to follow their advice, frequently, for they can see what you do wrong a lot better than you can.

Down at Illinois, Coach Zuppke teaches his backfield men to assume any position on offense that's easiest for them. I stand in a kind of crouch, with my elbows on my knees; lots of backs prefer a position a good deal like a runner's start, with one hand on the ground. The main things are to get low—as low as possible—and to be able to start like a flash with the snap of the ball.

Whether the mighty half-back comes to the gridiron with any new tricks this year he diplomatically refrains from mentioning, but he does tell us of his practise in past years to perfect himself in the fine points of the game. For instance:

Likely you've heard a good deal about "triple-threat" men in the last two or three years. They are the men who can run, pass or kick, and their value is in the fact that the other team never knows what they're going to do. My first year of varsity play at Illinois was given altogether to running. Whenever the ball went to me the other fellows knew I was going to carry it.

So, all through the summer of 1924, I practised passing. I started by throwing a baseball, and developed control and the ability to throw from a run, and in any direction. Then I worked with a football, giving special attention to throwing at a target and learning to hit it four out of five times.

In the 1924 season I found my work a whole lot easier and my value to the team I think, greater because the other side wasn't sure whether I was to run or pass I advise every backfield man to develop hi ability along more than one line.

Most forward passes are of ordinary length—say 12 to 20 yards—and they cal for a throw to a particular man. The passer should not look at the receiver- that helps to warn the defense. Often he should start to run as tho he were to carr the ball.

Then, when a rapid survey glance ha shown him that the man supposed to receive is free, he heaves the ball. He shoul throw it pretty much like a baseball, o a straight line instead of a high arch, an try to place it in just the place for the receiver to meet it as he runs. The receive shouldn't have to stop and wait for the ball—he should be tearing goalward as he catches it. And it should be just about as high above the ground as he can reach, for that makes it harder for the other side to intercept. Kassel, an Illinois end last fall, was one of our best receivers because he could go into the air so high to take a pass. We called him "Kangaroo" because of his jumping.

Sometimes the man supposed to take the pass is covered by defense players, and you have to pass to another end or back. Then you must make up your mind in a hurry, and pass accurately. Particularly in short passes over the center of the line—used to vary the ordinary pass play—are accurate tosses necessary. The very long pass is not often used; it's chiefly a surprize play, and its employment is limited to emergencies, such as an occasion when it's worth while taking a chance to get a badly needed touchdown.

Of course, backfield men must know how to receive passes. That takes a lot of practise, too—summer practise is invaluable. Any pass that you can touch you should hang on to. That sounds like a stringent rule, and it is; but it's one you must be able to live up to.

A pass should be caught in both hands, not against the body. You must learn to take a pass in any position—from front or rear, running or stationary, over your shoulder or off the grass. Practise is the thing; you can't get too much.

The last important department of a backfield man's play is interference. If you've ever carried the ball, you know how much interference means. In the Illinois-Iowa game in 1922 a big chap named Deppler was the Illinois center, and on a kick-off the ball came dribbling along the ground to him. There he stood, far out in front of everybody else, with the Iowa team charging down at him. He picked up the ball and started as hard as he could go in the proper direction; but as he went he cast one pleading glance back over his shoulder at his team-mates and bellowed: "Where in thunder's my interference?"

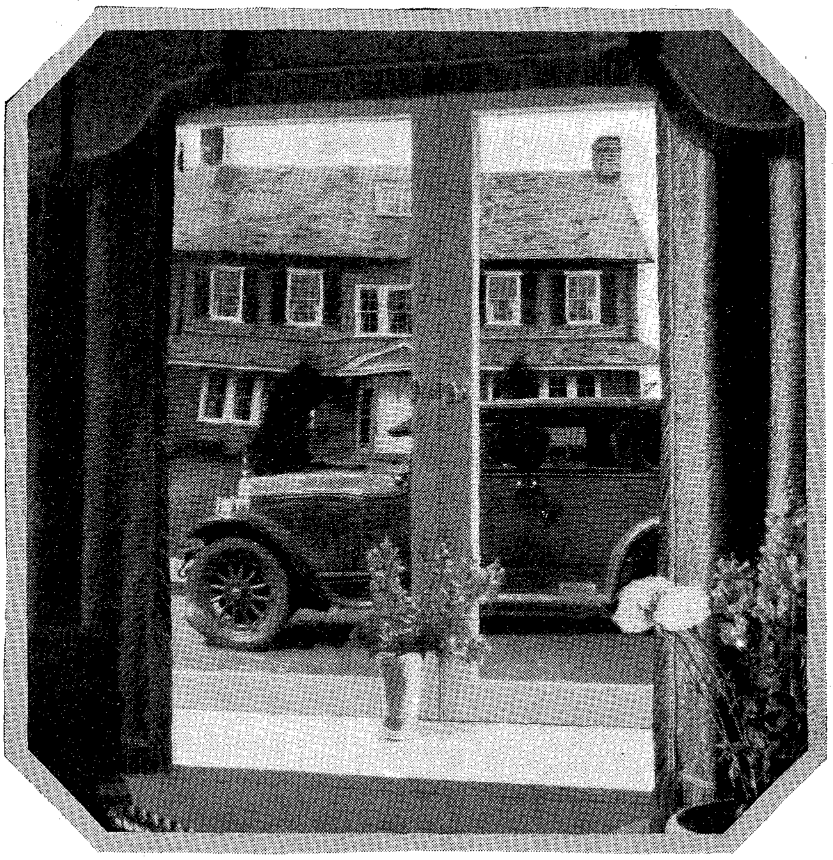
That's what any back would say if he found himself without it; so it's important to know the tricks of the trade.

A good deal of interference is successful blocking. The duty of the interferer is to precede the ball-carrier, removing from play men who would tackle him if they got to him. You can't use your hands; so you have to use a body block of some kind. One of the best is the "cart-wheel block."

This gets its name from a similarity to the trick most boys know, that of "turning cart-wheels" on the ground. It consists of throwing your body toward the legs of the man you want to take out of play, planting one hand on the ground and swinging your back and shoulders directly n his path. If he is on your right, your ight hand goes down; your left, if he's on he other side. It's important to be able o do it with equal ease on either hand, and gain it's lots of practise that you'll need o perfect it.

Lots of times the interferer won't need o leave his feet to keep a tackler away from he runner. Sometimes he can simply run long between tackler and runner, blocking he tackler off and not losing his possible uture value in the play by sprawling on he ground. Every play brings up a new ituation, and the men in the interference ave to meet it in a new way; they must nake up their own minds what to do. 'heir job is to keep the runner unmolested s long as possible, and to open a way for im where lineman haven't done it.

Interference in the case of punt, drop-kick



What has happened?

LOOK at that tire! And the roof of that house! Note the ruined doorway. . . . Earthquake? . . . No. This is always what happens when you look through ordinary, old-fashioned window glass, with which the *left-hand* window is glazed.

Now look through the *right-hand* window. See how accurately the details of the house and car appear? This *right-hand* window is glazed with polished Plate Glass.

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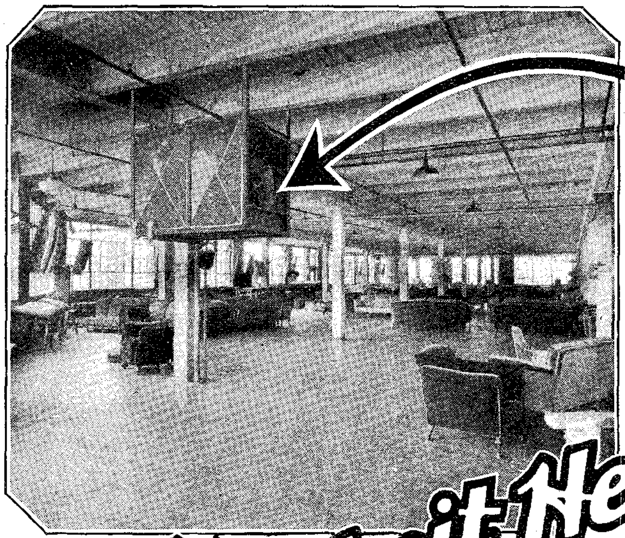

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

or place-kick is somewhat different. There the backs protecting the kicker remain stationary, instead of running. The first man in is the man to get; whether he's an end, a tackle or a defensive half, the thing you must do is block him off for the fraction of a second necessary for the kicker to send the ball sailing. It isn't particularly necessary, here, to spill the defense man. If you hold him out for an instant, you've done your work.

Mr. Grange initiates us into the mysteries of the "pivot," a maneuver that thousands of football fans may be able to identify this fall from his description. He writes:

> A mighty fine football trick for a back to know is the pivot—it's a good deal like the basketball pivot, consisting of a rapid whirling and change of direction. You'll find that often, if you're tackled in the line or in the open field, a twisting pivot will shake the tackler off, turn you out of his arms and permit you to go on for more yardage.
>
> That's another of the things Coach Zuppke teaches. He's particularly eager that every man know how to pivot, and during fall practise it's a common thing to hear him shouting, "Pivot, Grange! Pivot there, Hall!" There was one case in which he taught it a little too well Jim McMillan was our captain, and a crackerjack guard, two years ago, and along with the others he'd been instructed to pivot. In one of our games, a kick-off came bouncing along to Jim, and he picked it up. Looked like a fine gain for us, because Jim was a big moose, and he had a clear field ahead of him for fifteen yards.
>
> And what did he do, hugging the ball to him, but pivot around there on the spot like a whirling dervish!
>
> That's not the way to pivot. But it's a good trick and one you'll be glad to know if you use it properly.
>
> The big fault with many backs is "sneaking" with the ball. That means loping along half-heartedly instead of running for all you're worth. It's usually an unconscious fault; players get so interested in looking for a hole that they forge they're not going at top speed. Trai yourself not to "sneak," and your runs wil gain in yards.
>
> Two characteristics of the open-fiel running of a lot of great backs have bee long strides and high knee action. Cultivate both of these; learn to run with th longest steps consistent with speed, and t bring your knees up very high each tim In that way you'll greatly increase th difficulty of tackling you. It's muc easier to get hold of short-striding, low swinging legs than the other kind.
>
> Another ace in the hole for the runn is change of pace. That's a little mo difficult to develop, but it's tremendousl effective when you've got it. Change pace means the ability to change you speed instantaneously, making it eith slower or faster without too apparent difference in effort. A tackler can't tin his tackle nearly so well if he can't figu just where you're going to be at a certa instant.
>
> A straight-arm, or stiff-arm, is mo effective when used with a side-step, a you ought to cultivate both of them. T

side-step is a kind of right-angle dodge, and when you accompany it with a push sending the tackler in the opposite direction, you're very likely to profit in yards. The straight-arm I like best is used just as the tackler dives; I put my hand on top of his head, pushing him to the ground, and side-step at the same time to keep his flailing arms off my legs.

A couple of years ago I saw a high-school back who seemed to know all these tricks. He could straight-arm, side-step, pivot, and change his speed. But he didn't gain nearly as much ground as he should have because he always cut 'way out to the side-lines when he was given the ball. That meant that frequently he ran parallel to the goal instead of toward it, and sometimes he was forced outside.

There is one of the most common high-school faults—the tendency to run too wide. It's toward the goal that you want to go, and trying to outdistance tacklers by running wide is just like going on two sides of a triangle instead of one. Remember that "shortest distance between two points."

The thing to do is to run *toward* center field, rather than *away* from it. There are many more plays to be executed from a position in the center of the gridiron than along a side-line—kicks, end-runs, passes. You're lots better off there. So always try to keep the play near the center of the field. If it's first or second down and you're at the side-line, it's sometimes wise to run outside intentionally so the ball will be put in play in midfield.

Just two more things about running with the ball. Don't stop going until you're anchored fast. In that Michigan-Illinois game last fall Herb Steger was a living proof of the value of this rule. Illinois was far ahead, but Steger never stopt fighting. Time after time he carried the ball, and altho four or five Illinois men were on him he kept those legs driving forward until he couldn't budge. It was one of the finest exhibitions of grit and fight I've ever seen.

The other final rule is this: Fall forward when you are finally tackled. There's a difference of more than two yards between the place the ball will be if you fall backward and the spot to which a forward fall would advance it.

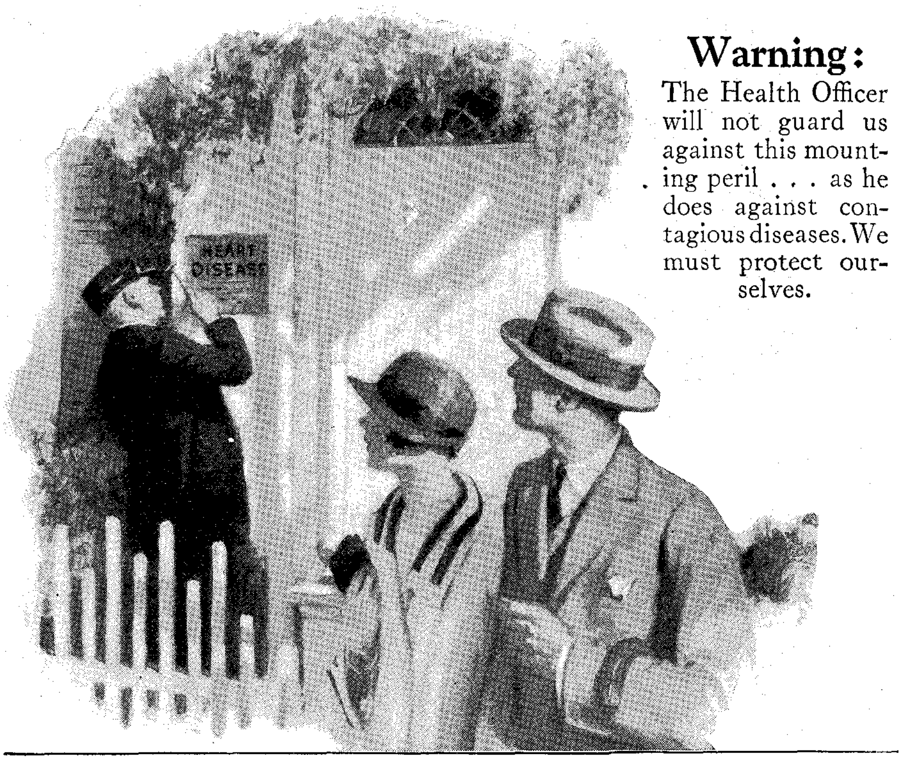
The virtues of patience and humility appear to play an important part in the making of a football star. As Mr. Grange tells us:

It was between halves of a high-school game last year, and I was in the dressing-room where one of the teams was resting. Their coach was criticizing their play of the first half, and pointing his criticism chiefly at a big, blond half-back who played safety. He had plenty to say, too.

"Parsons, that stunt of yours was one of the worst I've ever seen a back pull!" the Coach told him. "All season I've been hounding you to fall on the ball instead of trying to scoop it up—and it made about as much impression on you as waving a handkerchief at a charging hippopotamus!"

The play the Coach was talking about was a long punt that carried nearly to Parsons's goal-line. Two ends were down under it, and Parsons didn't have much of a chance to do anything except fall on it. Just the same, he charged up to it, scooped it up, juggled it wildly, and finally held it. He was tackled after two steps. Mighty bad judgment, for if he dropt it—it would have meant a sure touchdown for the other team.

So Parsons had the criticism coming to



Warning:

The Health Officer will not guard us against this mounting peril . . . as he does against contagious diseases. We must protect ourselves.

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The most wonderful machine in the world—the human heart!

* * *

The heart is so good we take it for granted. If it performs perfectly, we seldom think of it. But if it "acts up," we begin to think, and think hard. The proper course, *then*, is immediate and frequent consultation with the family physician.

Our common attitude of indifference toward our hearts—as long as they serve us faithfully—would be ideal, if it had worked out well. But it hasn't. It has resulted in heart disease becoming the greatest single cause of death.

It is possible that all heart disease is preventable; it is certain that much of it is preventable. Prevention, in this case, is not what the health officer does for us, but what we do for ourselves.

A well-known authority on the heart and its treatment lists "poisoning by caffein" among the major causes of heart disease.

Caffein is an artificial stimulant which "speeds up" the heart.

Eliminate caffein from your diet! You can do this without sacrificing the benefit and enjoyment of a hot drink at mealtime. Change to Postum!

Postum is made of whole wheat and bran, roasted to bring out the full, rich flavor. This is a drink you can enjoy every meal of the day, with no fear of the nervousness, sleeplessness, headache and indigestion which are so often only the first and minor effects of caffein. Accept the offer of Carrie Blanchard, famous food demonstrator!

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

him, and he should have taken it like a good sport. He didn't, tho. He sat and sulked, and didn't seem to realize that his coach didn't have a thing against him personally. When coaches criticize, they do it for the benefit of the whole team; and you'll find them telling fellows they've done well, often, in the same breath with an adverse criticism. So the chap who can't take criticism is merely making himself look foolish.

That's one thing I'd like every high-school player to remember: Take criticism and suggestions when it's justified—and don't make the same mistake again!

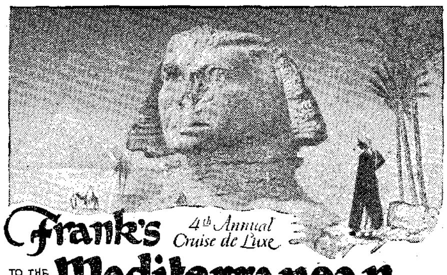
Another thing that every fellow who's ever worked out on the gridiron knows is that he can't hope to play his best game unless he's in the best of condition. Give me the player of ordinary ability who is husky and hard and trained to top form, every time, rather than the flashy star who's all done after the first five minutes.

SHALL INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL BE ABOLISHED?

"YES!" chorus a number of college presidents, dismayed by revelations of furtive professionalism, fake scholarships, barefaced bribery, scouting, kidnaping and other fruitage of inter-'varsity rivalries on the gridiron. Other educators, less radical but equally determined, call for sweeping investigation and reform as prerequisite to the "saving" of college football, which they all agree to be in a precarious state of health calling for desperate remedies. A lively exchange of views on the subject has been launched in the sixty-five newspapers constituting the North American Newspaper Alliance. The series of heart-to-heart confidences on football evils began last month with a chaptered serial by Dr. Henry H. Apple, president of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, under the stalwart title, "Wanted—Honest Football." Dr. Apple's unsparing exposure of athletic iniquity has drawn forth a fervent chorus of approval from his compeers all over the country. Dr. W. W. Campbell, president of the University of California, wired to say that the American Association of University Professors had appointed a committee "to study and report upon the general subject of football abuses in American colleges," and he added:

> An investigation might establish that some universities deliberately and officially offer scholarships and other inducements as a reward for athletic ability, especially football ability. That practise, and other similar practises, if existent, could undoubtedly be uncovered, and should be made public.

However, the evils complained of by the majority are not committed by the universities "deliberately and officially," we are told by other authorities. "There is a vast deal of subtlety connected with this entire matter," writes Dr. Carl G. Daneyr,



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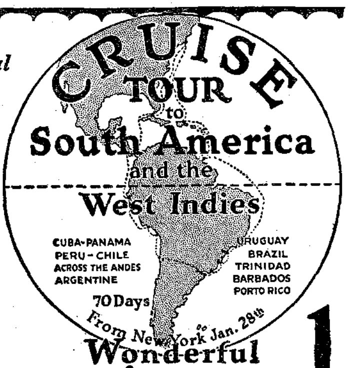

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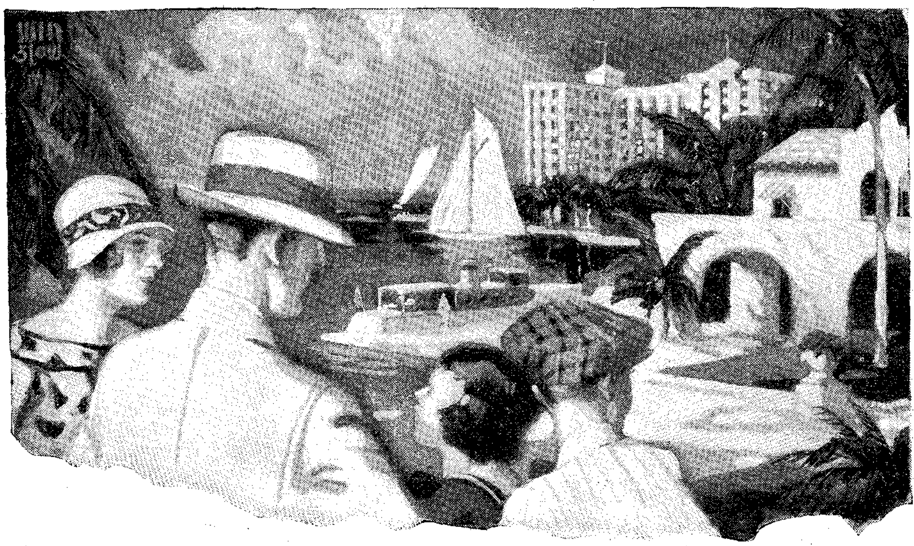
president of Willamette University, Oregon, and he goes on:

> One source of the evils of present-day football is in the high salaries of coaches and directors. I should favor making every such official a member of the college faculty, with a salary no greater than that paid to professors, and corresponding to length of service. As long as coaches and football managers have before them the possibility of salaries reaching from $10,000 to $25,000 for a fraction of a year, there will be plenty of reasons found for their favoring unethical practises to produce winning teams. After eighteen years as a college president, the statements made by Dr. Apple do not surprize me. Football, which should be the premier college sport, is becoming professionalized. Any college which is able to maintain a strong team must find a subsidy for its players somewhere—either by scholarships, by fictitious jobs, or by gifts from generous friends. It would appear to be clear that if football is to be saved, there ought to be an immediate investigation by a representative commission. The commission should be thoroughly capable and utterly fearless, or nothing will be accomplished.

"A disgrace to modern college life" is a phrase used by Dr. Henry W. A. Hanson, president of Gettysburg College, in condemning the "wild orgy" of securing promising athletic material by competitive bidding for high-school athletes. And in speaking of this "vicious condition," he remarks that every college president "is in possession of instances seriously detrimental to the men involved, as well as to the institutions seeking their athletic prowess." He complains that a small proportion of college students "crowds the overwhelming majority of the student body into the grandstand," and that the chief exercise for the majority "consists of exercise of the vocal organs." Meanwhile, despite the zeal of the rah-rah boys, a certain number of colleges have actually abandoned intercollege football, and report that they are getting along nicely, thank you. As we read:

> The complete banning of intercollegiate football has had a two-year trial at Antioch College, famous Ohio institution which has lately been very much in the public eye as a leader in certain educational reforms. "Has it seriously harmed the prestige of the college or injured the character of applicants for membership n the freshman classes?" is answered in a statement given out by the Antioch president, Dr. Arthur E. Morgan. He ays:
>
> "We met the football situation at Antioch some time ago by abolishing all ntercollegiate football. To-day all of our tudents are in athletics, and the elimina-ion of football has made possible a normal listribution of interest in athletic sports.
>
> "Our student body represents every ection of the United States, and about ten oreign countries. Every year, the applica-ions received are several times as many as an be accepted. What has been the effect f the elimination of football upon the umber of applications?
>
> "Applications have increased about 25 er cent. in quantity, and the average uality shows marked improvement. This the face of the fact that we have



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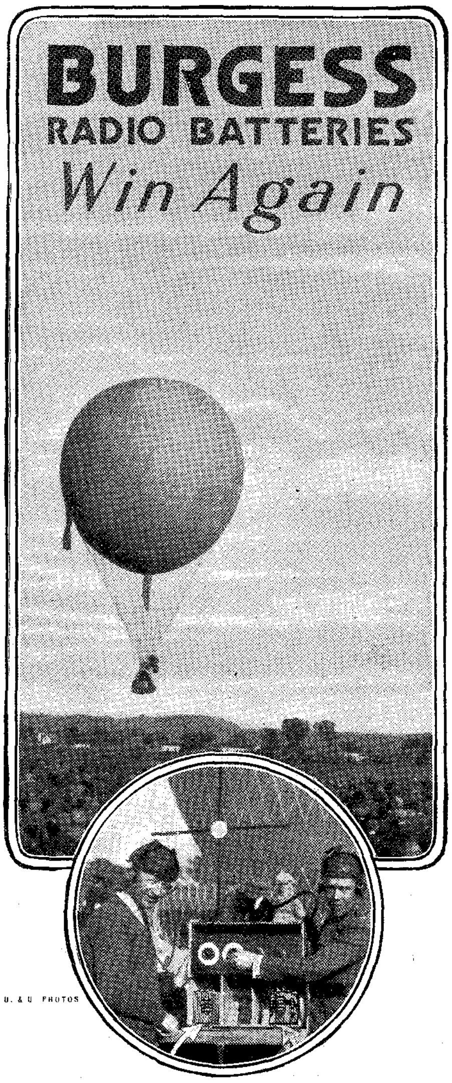

The illustration pictures the take-off of the winning flight and in the insert is the radio equipment carried. (Burgess 'A', 'B' and 'C' Batteries furnished the electrical energy to operate the set.)

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

increased tuition and added a thoroughgoing physical examination as a requisite with each application.

"The elimination of football has certainly not been a serious handicap. Desirable students who left college because of the banning of football were a fraction of one per cent.

"We have found that our action met with general approval everywhere."

Dubuque University, which has just taken a similar step, hopes for a similar result, according to an announcement by its president, Dr. Karl F. Wettstone.

"When I announced the abolition of all intercollegiate athletics at Dubuque, a storm of protests ensued," he says. "Athletes swore vengeance because they had been trapt and would be unable to participate elsewhere in football during the coming year; protest meetings were held; the entire student body accorded the president a generous hissing in chapel. School men said the step would prove suicidal, and that we might as well place a For Rent sign on the university buildings.

"We abolished intercollegiate athletics as a stand against commercialization. In the old days, a college was known as a seat of learning, where athletics were but an incident. To-day, however, athletics have become the most important factor. The vast amount of attention given to athletic activities by the general public has led administrators and college executives to use the athletic reputation of the institution as a means of securing appropriations from State boards and endowments from wealthy individuals.

"As one scans the pages of school advertisements in the leading national magazines, it is difficult to decide whether these schools are conducted for the purpose of developing big muscles, or great minds and greater souls. In one of the leading magazines 34 per cent. of the school advertisements put the athletic appeal first.

"An Iowa College which is making a drive for a thousand new students, in its appeal, gives 85 per cent. of the space to athletics, while the only school building displayed is the beautiful gymnasium.

"For the present deplorable situation, I blame the State universities. When these institutions, backed by public funds, began to develop expert teams in various departments of athletics, the older and smaller schools realized that they must follow suit or lose their hold. Scouts were sent to interview high-school students who had made a record in sports. If they were short of funds, it was easy to offer them a scholarship provided by the Alumni Association or prominent business men in the college town. At first this was a harmless practise. But the scouts began to outbid each other, while high-school boys stood by and decided they would receive all bids and choose the highest and best.

"One small Iowa college was obliged last year to cancel its entire football schedule, because shortly after the opening of school a scout from a big college appeared in town and marched off with the four best athletes. Two years ago our own football prospects were bright until a scout from a Southern college enticed two of our most valuable players away.

"A year ago I interviewed a student whose scholarship was falling. I advised him to get down to study, but he merely

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THREE of the rules of life are these: To masticate, well, all food before swallowing it. To eat, daily, some fresh fruit or salad or green vegetables. To spend an hour or two, daily, in the fresh air, preferably exercising or walking.

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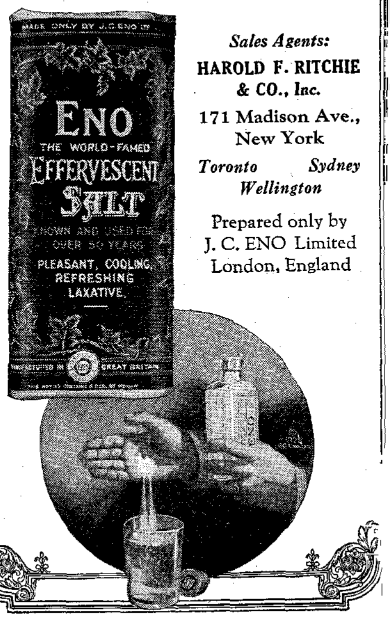
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smiled and displayed a letter from an Eastern college, offering to pay all his expenses. He stalked out of my office with a complaining remark about 'unfair treatment' and departed for the East.

"To-day schools have gone wild over athletics, and hundreds of young men attend college, not to gain an education, but to play football. I am told that a survey of a body of college students recently showed that the majority of the students would rather make a success in athletics than in classes, and the majority would rather be coaches than professors.

"Scouting has destroyed the morale of the student body. Athletes are not inclined to observe the rules. Why should they? They argue that the college needs them, and having paid for their services can not afford to dispense with them. If a professor touches one hair of an athlete, he injures the feelings of an entire student body.

"I have come to the conclusion that it will be impossible to curb this evil by mere enactment of rules and regulations. Ways and means are found to get around all these rules, and under the cloak of respectability many things are done that are most unworthy of educational institutions."

Berea College, at Berea, Kentucky, banned intercollegiate football some time ago. "We have been entirely happy in our abolition of football," writes the president, Dr. William J. Hurchins. "We believe that our decision was justified."

Another note of objection to football is struck by the president of Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey, in explaining its reasons for canceling all its football dates for the forthcoming season. He writes:

"The decision to abandon football at Stevens was made as the result of investigations conducted simultaneously and independently by Director Davis of our Department of Physical Education, by a special Committee of Alumni, and by myself.

"The decision is due to the changes in football caused by the adoption of open play. This change in the nature of the game has resulted in a large increase in injuries to players, and a number of these injuries have been so serious as to threaten fatal results.

"Incidentally these injuries necessarily kept students from their studies, preventing them from graduating with their classes, or threatening them with this misfortune. All our students follow the one full, fundamental course in engineering, and the program of classes, lectures, laboratories and shop-work offers no opportunity for adjusting the course of study to the requirements of intercollegiate athletics, particularly to the extreme demands of open-play football.

"To avoid injuries in the open game, our observations indicate that special physical development is demanded. To this end, players should be kept in special training the year round, pursuing certain forms of exercise during the winter to train them as football players, and also to build them up physically to avoid shocks or to meet these shocks when unavoidable. Players should be called out in the spring to practise, and provision should be made to keep the players fit during the summer vacation—individually, if collectively is impossible. All this indicates a program that is impossible for our students in view of the serious character of our course of study."

Many of the educators resent the

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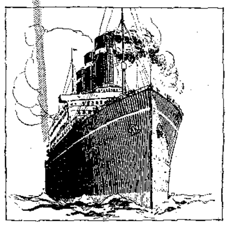

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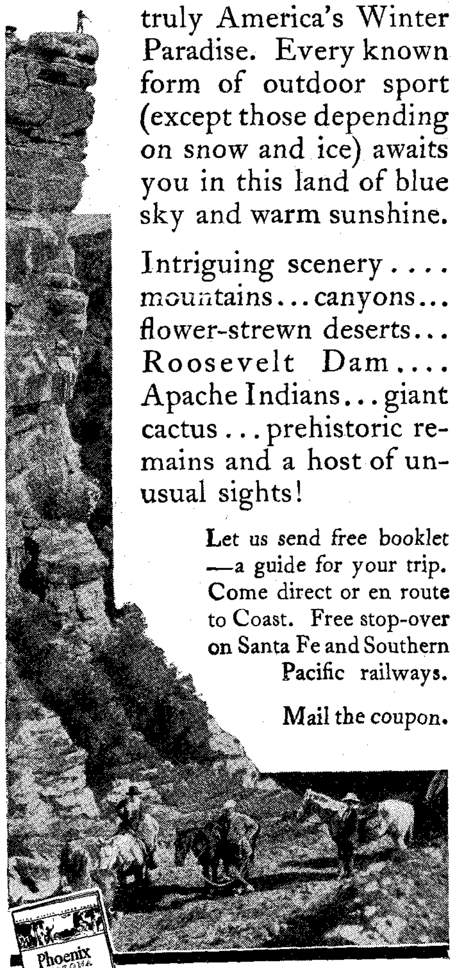

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

conclusions of a football apologist, "the graduate manager of a large Eastern varsity team," in a recent series of syndicated articles. President B. Ames Montgomery, of Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, writes of him:

> The business mind controls him far more dominantly than the educational mind. He exalts the present football system as bringing results through successful recruiting of teams. He shows little concern for the results in the character of the men thus recruited. He makes much of the financial rewards available to a man who is willing to serve as a scout, a "rat," a "widow" or a "uhlan." He makes much of the advantages which he claims big business has seen in utilizing the notoriety gained by a college athlete, and the pay which these men have been able to draw for their notoriety.
>
> I do not appreciate these arguments, because I can not bring myself to believe that big business puts a higher value on notoriety than on honesty, loyalty and capacity to think comprehensively.

The "graduate manager's" articles also afforded a text for Dr. Henry H. Apple's series, which has stirred up such a lively response. Dr. Apple drew from notes and records of specific cases. For instance:

> Here is the case of a high-school boy who received a definite offer of tuition, room, board and books and $350 in cash to play football for a certain college.
>
> Here is the record of two other boys who were offered $800 each a year to defray their expenses in return for playing football.
>
> Here is the case of four boys who were offered tuition, books, room and board, fraternity dues and, in one case, two suits of clothes. Every year these cases are brought up. There were seven or eight in my personal knowledge this year. The above are typical.
>
> The graduate manager is quite within the facts when he tells of the custom of secreting boys in camps during the summer, to keep them away from rival bidders.
>
> So keen is the rivalry of scouts and coaches in pursuing any particularly desirable player that every imaginable device is resorted to. Hiding them and supporting them in summer camps is one of the commonest.
>
> I happen to know the details of an interesting case of several years ago. A certain spectacular high-school athlete was besieged with offers from various colleges. When he finally gave his assent to one of the most persistent scouts, he was whisked away to camp in the woods, where he was carefully guarded all summer.
>
> The day before the time set for his departure to the college to which he had pledged allegiance, a friendly visitor arrived at the camp and offered to take the boy to college in his new automobile. The boy accepted, but he was landed, not at the school of his choice, but at a rival institution. Then he was told that the new automobile was his and that there was a comfortable deposit in the bank in his name, against which he could immediately begin checking.
>
> Last year one of the most remarkable football players in a certain college in the East "flunked out" in his studies during

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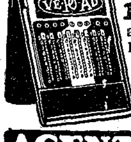

the winter. Even tho he is dropt from college he is holding a position in the book room of the college, in order that he may be available for football this fall.

As to the activities of alumni, I must, from my own observation, indorse the findings of the graduate manager. Too often, in their zeal in behalf of the college or their community, they engage in activities in support of their particular college to a degree which finally results in alumni rather than faculty control.

These alumni activities often tend to involve the college to a questionable degree in community affairs—or rather to involve it in a questionable manner.

I have in mind the instance of a small college in this section of Pennsylvania. This college had suffered in athletics, having fallen into disputes with other colleges, and being accused of making unfair returns of receipts from games. Alumni and townspeople decided to help the college regain its former place, and, incidentally, the college was to be made a catspaw in gaining notoriety for the town.

They imported athletes from the ends of the earth—and they were successful in making a noise.

The town hotel was the main gathering-place after the games, and it was there that the boys used to find $50 bills tucked in their pockets.

This has not been an altogether uncommon practise.

I have been told of many such instances, but I mention only the above, as my information in this case is definite.

Several years ago there were four exceptionally good football players among the high-school graduates of a certain town which I know well. They offered to attend a college that would give them free tuition. The competition increased and finally they all landed in the same college, where we have strong reason to believe—I have no definite proof of this—that they are receiving all their living and college expenses.

Returning ironically to the graduate manager, Dr. Apple goes on:

The graduate manager said something about the disastrous effects which would follow a "really frank statement" by a graduate manager. "It would jar the shingles off every college from Maine to San Diego," he said.

My idea is that such a statement would jar the graduate manager himself off his perch.

I am ready to make a complete statement to any one authorized to receive it.

I wonder if the graduate manager is ready to do the same.

I know what I am talking about, as more than once I have been involved in troublesome situations brought about by the pernicious activities of coaches or managers. I recall a typical instance of a boy who came voluntarily to our college, and became a candidate for the football team. He was here three weeks, when one of our coaches saw a stranger talking to him under a tree. Our coach was suspicious and asked the boy about his visitor. He explained evasively that he was "just an old friend."

The next day the boy disappeared.

Later, we learned that he had gone to a rival college. I wrote the president of this institution. I emphasized the importance of considering what was happening to the boy—I conceived his welfare as more important than any claims of rival colleges for his services.

The president was chagrined over the

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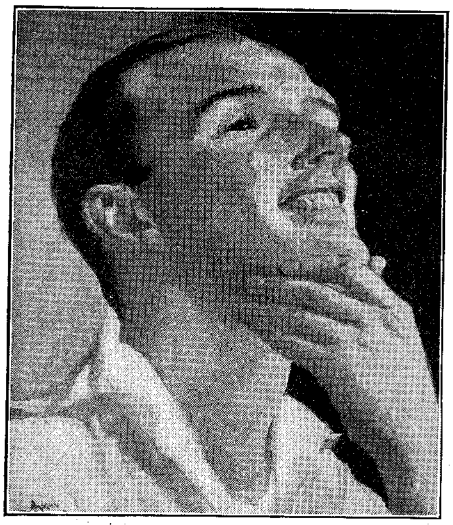

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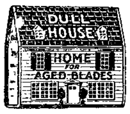

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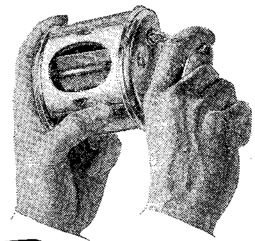

Twinplex Stropper
FOR SMOOTHER SHAVES

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

incident, and telephone conversations followed. He said they would not receive the boy in his college.

I finally agreed to allow the boy to return to Franklin and Marshall, with some misgivings, as I feared the student body would be hostile. But, being reassured by leading students, I arranged for the boy's return. The president of the other college came with him, and we met at the station. There was a long talk, in which I realized that the boy had been thrown off-center by the affair, and I realized then, more clearly than ever before, that here is the very core of this whole problem—the effect on the boys themselves.

My fears in this case were justified. This lad, altho a competent and intelligent boy, was unable to articulate himself with the college life, or to catch the pace in his studies, and he dropt out of college before the end of the first year.

I believe that this boy's failure to get a college education is directly chargeable to this system of raiding high schools and colleges for athletes.

I have the details of an incident of several years ago, in which the alumni of a college in this section were instrumental in transplanting an entire family to their city, in order to get a prize athlete.

There were two boys, sons of a real-estate dealer, who were exceptional athletes, particularly in baseball. They entered Franklin and Marshall. The elder dropt out at the end of his Student Army Training Corps course, but the younger continued. Alumni, townspeople and athletic managers of the rival college began an incessant drive to get this boy.

At first he resisted all efforts, as his home was here and he wanted to be with his family, but they found a way to overcome this difficulty. The whole family was removed to their own town, and the father reestablished comfortably in the real-estate business.

This was, for the most part, the work of their alumni. The boy remained in that college, played football and was graduated last June.

In watching this situation during many years, I have been imprest with the fact that the boys have been taught to expect to bargain with colleges for their services.

Sought out in high schools by lures of all sorts, and learning that athletic ability is an asset upon which he may trade, it is not surprizing that the boy is inclined to seek the highest bidder.

As a matter of fact, many of the promises made the boys are specious, and, in various ways they are "strung along," but the fact is that there is a strong element of commercialism in these cases, and the boys become commercial-minded.

This, I think, is degrading and vicious in any system of education.

As I look back over the history of our own college, I find many instances of splendid self-sacrifice on the part of the men who have made this institution something worth while. It was built up by men who were trying to put something into it, rather than by men who were trying to get something out of it. And I find that the bargaining athletes always have a selfish eye on getting the full measure in their trade.

If you will consider notorious football players—the type we used to call "ringers" in the old days—you will note that almost

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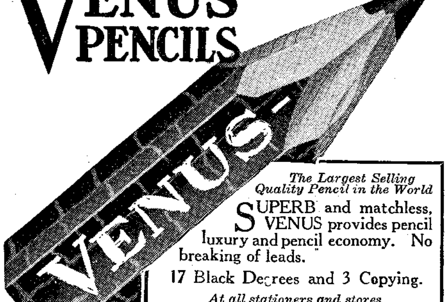

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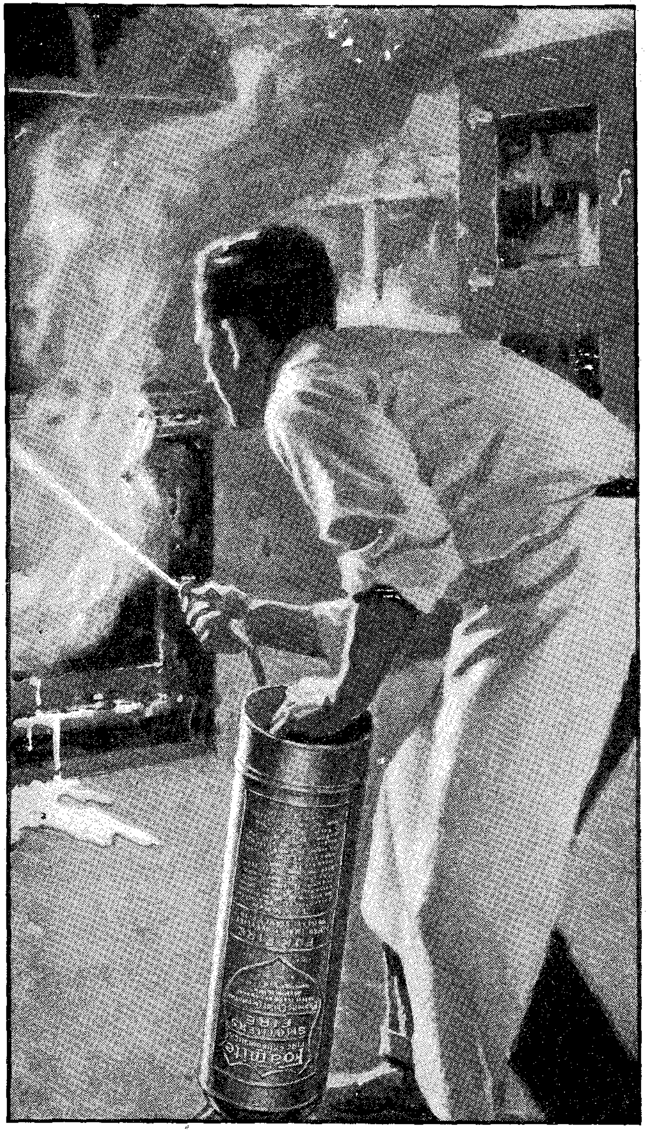

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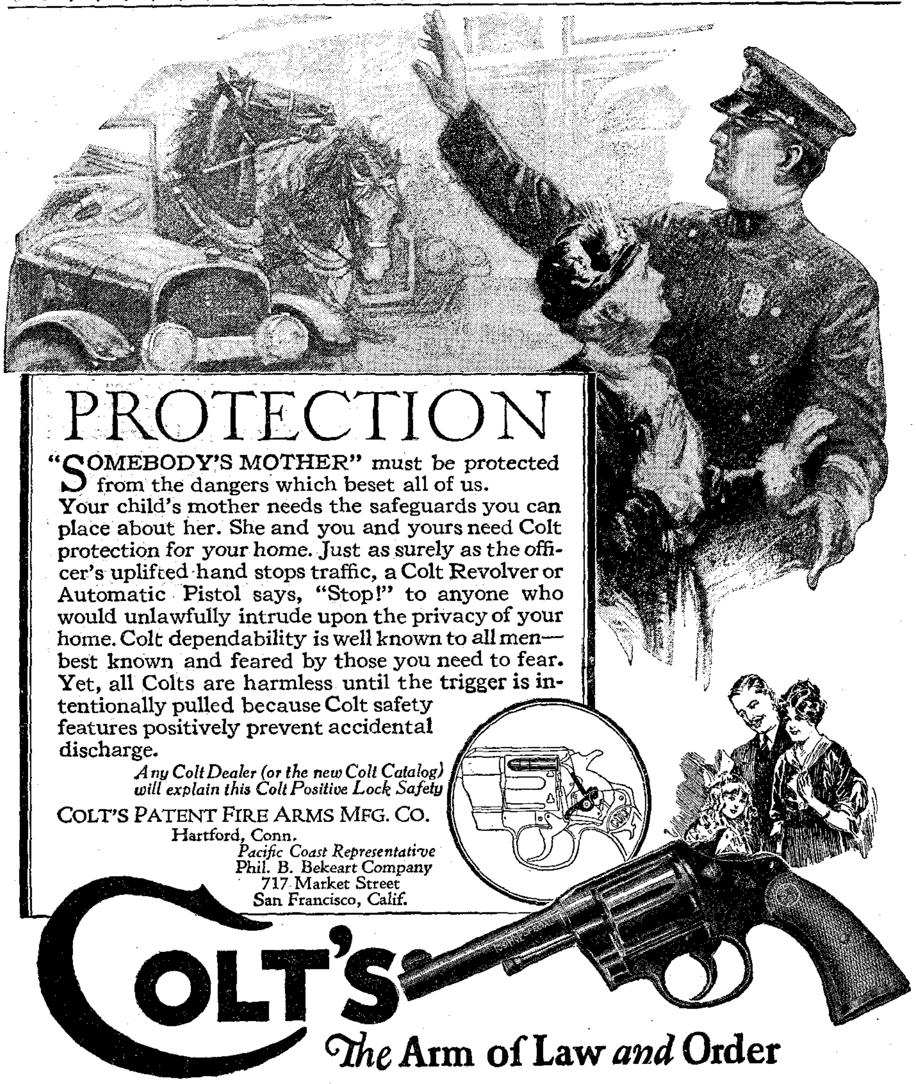

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

invariably their activity is confined to athletics. You rarely see them lending a hand in any other college activity. They are careful not to give any more than they bargained for.

In our college, as I have said, we aim constantly at the democratic ideal, and it is my opinion that extreme specialization—which carries a boy to achievement in only a single field—is not compatible with this ideal.

Any competent boy almost invariably has more than one capacity, and we like to see them take a hand, not in one sport, but many, and to participate in oratory, debating and other class and college activities as well.

The "journeyman athlete" who sells his services—I mean just what I say—seldom conforms to this standard of a college man.

It is not surprizing that he is immune to the broader and finer cultural appeals of the college.

But I insist that the blame for his demoralization lies at the door of those who drag him into the market-place.

Dr. Apple pays his respects to the "mania for big stadium building" in these terms:

Tremendous commitments for these great arenas lured one college after another out into the market for athletes. It has become cold-blooded business. They have bonds to retire, they have fixt charges to meet.

They must get money, and in order to get money they must draw huge crowds, and to get the crowds they must have winning teams. It culminates in the insatiable hunt for players, to the detriment of other legitimate college purposes.

Most undergraduates take this situation as a matter of course.

Youth habitually accepts established group sanctions. How could it be otherwise? They find a joyous outlet of pent-up exuberance in yelling for a winning team, and it can not be expected that they will count the cost of the victory.

I believe there is thus brought about a definite demoralization of the student body. Here and there, serious-minded students see what is happening. But they are voices crying in the wilderness.

I admit that there is rarely a case of plain graft on the part of those who function in this intricate machinery. Coaches and managers probably earn what they receive—if we are to view this from the business view-point.

But a term similar to graft might be coined to cover the illegitimate, or at least questionable, use of money to support the athlete, corralled from the high school and carried through college.

What do the "Scouts" and the "Uhlans" do? It is not only a matter of finding the desirable boy, but of convincing him that his pay will be higher in their particular college than in any rival institution. The offers are freely made and generally carried out with a gentleman's agreement—indeed, the pay is usually supplemented generously in the case of those who make good.

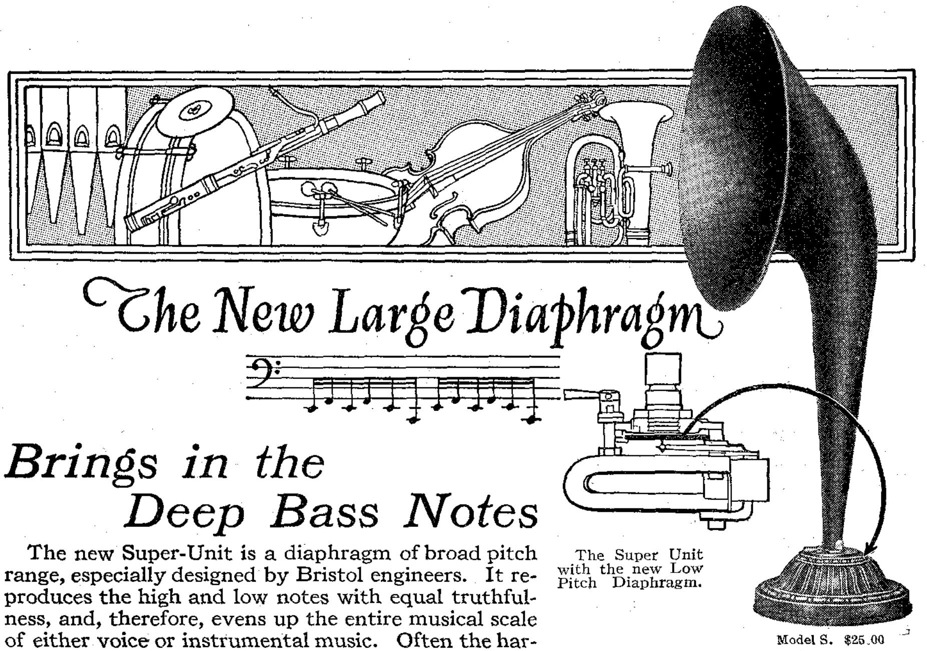
It is this purchase and pay of players which is so vigorously opposed by those who have at heart the welfare of the boy, as well as the integrity of the college and the good of the game.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

CHEMICAL TREASURES IN CRUDE OIL

PETROLEUM now yields, under the chemist's treatment, a long series of products, including fuels, drugs and dyes, formed from what was previously discarded as waste. These are listed and described by Dr. R. T. Goodwin in *The Lamp* (New York). The application of chemical methods in the oil industry is recent, Dr. Goodwin tells us. Hitherto it has been comparatively rare. The petroleum industry owes its present strength and magnitude, he says, to skilful business management plus good engineering practise. With the possible exception of the steel industry, probably no great industry has been less indebted to chemistry. Most of the refining operations are built upon the art of fractional distillation, which is physical and not chemical. Many other operations are essentially physical in nature, such as the chilling and pressing of paraffin wax, the recovery of vapors from gas, and the decolorizing of oils by Fullers' earth or other materials. We read:

> For a number of years the industry was built up on the basis of supplying the public with a limited number of products, most of which exist, as such, in the crudes. These several products have to be treated in such a manner that the finished commodity will be acceptable to the consumer. In the refining operations there are often produced products which have been discarded as valueless, or for which there was no immediate need. It has been the purpose of the research chemist to eliminate the production of waste material or to convert the so-called waste material into useful products. Many of the new products are produced as the result of a demand for a specialized use or because of the cutting off of the usual supply of the commodity. An example is the production of pharmaceutical white oil, after the supply was cut off from Russia.
>
> The principal commercial products occur naturally in crude petroleum so that they can be separated and put through a proper refining process. However, some do not occur as such, but are produced by chemical methods. An example is the production of alcohols from still gases. Heretofore these gases were used for fuel in the refinery. Now the still gases are passed into sulfuric acid which removes some of the constituents for the formation of alcohols. The residue gas is then burned under the stills as heretofore. These alcohols are used as solvents for lacquers, cosmetic preparations, etc., or they can be changed by chemical methods into a large number of chemical products.
>
> The sulfur content of petroleum is as a rule a detriment. The one exception is in the production of ichthyol, a medicinal product having mild antiseptic properties and used in the treatment of skin diseases and intestinal troubles.
>
> Some crude petroleums contain acids such as naphthenic, and other acids such as sulfonic are produced by treating with sulfuric acid. These acids are separated from the oil by the action of caustic soda. These products are being produced in commercial quantities by the industry.



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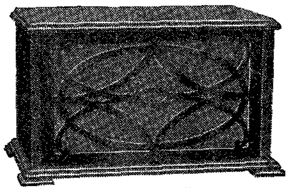
Rubber horn 14 1-2 in. diameter. Cast metal throat. Black velvet mat finish with silvered base decorations. There is also a handsome Cabinet (Model C) at $30 and other speakers as low as $15. Models C and S have the Super Unit.

Send for Free Booklet "A"

"How To Select Your Loud Speaker." It tells how to look for and find tone quality in a loud speaker.

THE BRISTOL COMPANY
WATERBURY, CONN.

For 36 years makers of highly sensitive and accurate Bristol Recording Instruments



Cabinet Model "C" $30.00

BRISTOL TRADE MARK AUDIOPHONE REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE **Loud Speaker**

For every room in the home—

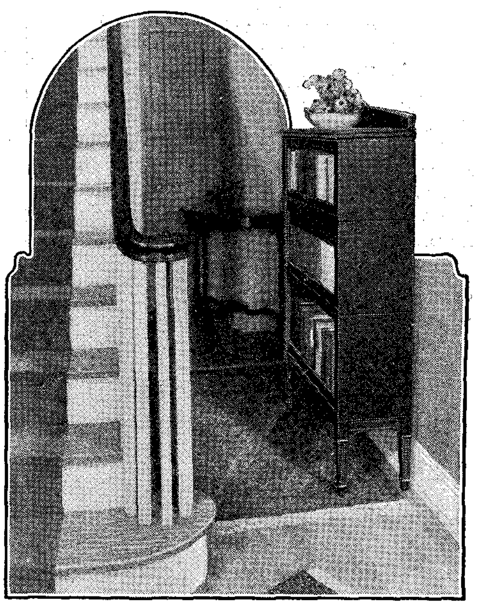
Globe-Wernicke
Sectional
Bookcases

YOU'LL feel the homelike atmosphere, and a more friendly welcome, when Globe-Wernicke Sectional Bookcases greet you in the Hall. Here pictured is a smart-looking design of the early English Heppelwhite period, as found in many fine homes. Section by section it grows, and unit by unit it may be easily moved. Smooth-sliding, disappearing glass doors shut out dust and dirt.

Handy new uses are made of Globe-Wernicke Sectional Bookcases in every room in the home, too. Period and modern designs in the finishes you want or unfinished for matching painted furniture in bedrooms and sun parlors.

If there is no Globe-Wernicke branch or authorized dealer in your city, buy from us direct at no additional cost, all freight prepaid.

THE GLOBE-WERNICKE CO.
CINCINNATI, OHIO



New Heppelwhite in Mahogany

MAIL THIS COUPON

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Dept. L-1,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Please send me your new, free booklet giving prices and showing how others use Globe-Wernicke Sectional Bookcases, "For Every Room in the Home."

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Address ....
City .... State ....

Cut your coal bills and get more heat

When you pay your coal bill, it's a big satisfaction to know that you are going to get heat out of all your fuel. That's better than wasting money and steam fighting air, which rushes back into your radiators when fires are banked and cools them off.

Hoffman Vacuum Valves not only freely let air out of radiators—they keep it out. If it is your first experience with Hoffman Valves you will be amazed how these vacuum valves save fuel and at the same time wonderfully increase the comfort of your home.

The Thirty Day Challenge Test
Make it yourself

Put a Hoffman Vacuum Valve on one radiator or equip all of them. Hours after you have banked your fires you will find that the radiators you are testing are still hot. In the morning they will be the first to heat. That is because air has been kept out. That is the magic of a vacuum.

Send us the coupon below for a little book "Locking the Door Against the Heat Thief" which explains in simple words just why the magic vacuum created by Hoffman Vacuum Valves transforms the operation of steam heat. We will also send you a "Thirty-Day Trial Certificate" which lets you test these valves at our risk.

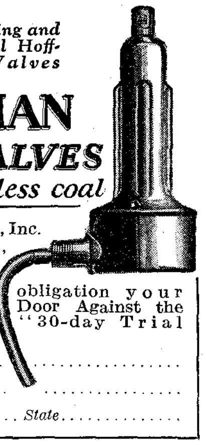
Your local plumbing and heating shops sell Hoffman Vacuum Valves

HOFFMAN
VACUUM VALVES
more heat from less coal

The Hoffman Specialty Co., Inc.
Dept. Q 2, 25 West 45th St.,
New York City

Please send me without obligation your book "Locking the Door Against the Heat Thief" and the "30-day Trial Certificate."

Name......................................
Street......................................
City.................... *State*..............



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Vacuum Cleaners

By mail from one of the world's largest dealers. Your choice of many kinds for only $29.75

Small Charge for Easy Payments.

Pay only $3 After Free Trial, then $5 monthly anywhere in the U.S.A.

All Brand New.

Express paid.

Dealers and Grocers or Agents send for wonderful offer, no investment or experience needed. Address Dept. 133.

Send Coupon or Postal Today

Vacuum Cleaner Specialty Co.
111 W. 42d St., N.Y. City. *Dept.* 33 C

Send complete list of cleaners on sale at $29.75—also easy payment plan.

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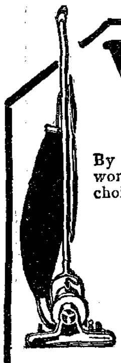


SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

It is a well-known chemical fact that it is possible to effect the transformation of one class of oils into another of greater economic value. This change is effected in the transformation of mineral oils, that is, petroleum, into fats and fatty acids. These are similar to those found in animal and vegetable sources and can be utilized for food products or for the production of soaps. It has been rumored that during the late war Germany supplied a part of her fats for foods and soaps by a synthetic process, probably from petroleum.

By using gases from cracking-stills as a source of ethylene and propylene and adding chlorin gas, it is possible to produce chlorhydrins which can be utilized as solvents. These can be heated with sodium bicarbonate and changed over to glycols, used to some extent by makers of explosives.

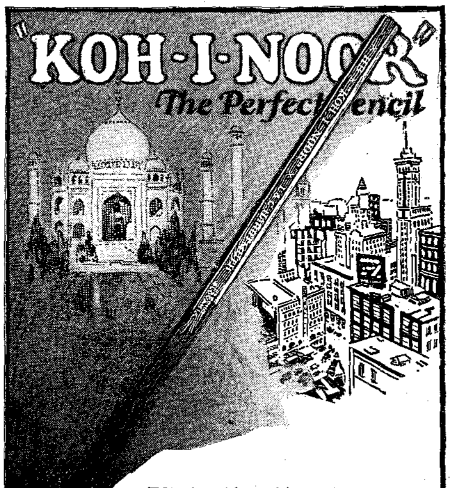
The cracking-stills have been used for the production of basic raw material for explosives. The particular product produced for such use was toluol. This was converted into trinitrotoluol (T. N. T.), a very high explosive. Other similar materials are valuable constituents in internal-combustion-engine fuels.

As early as 1894 patents were granted to Frasch for the production of a nitro dye by the nitration of petroleum. The production of such dyes from petroleum has not been a commercial success, for it appears to be easier to prepare dyes from coal-tar. The writer has made dyes as a by-product from crude shale oil.

Drying oils, such as linseed oil, are used to mix with pigments for the production of paint. It is possible to produce a substitute by adding chlorin to certain petroleum products, then displacing or removing the chlorin by heating. Another petroleum product used in the paint industry is Varnolene, or mineral turpentine.

Another paint product is petroleum asphalt, used as a basis for black paints and varnishes. The black paint is used extensively for coating paper, in the production of tar roofing-paper or for the coating of other roofing materials. To quote further:

> The addition of chlorin gas to certain hydrocarbons produces a series of very interesting products. By such a chemical combination it is possible to produce chloroform, carbon tetrachlorid and methyl chlorid. By a simple chemical procedure the methyl chlorid can be changed to methyl or wood alcohol. It is of interest to note that a product which can be obtained from petroleum is used for fire-extinguishing. This material is carbon tetrachlorid. Some of the refinery gases contain propylene, which has been found valuable as an anesthetic.
>
> After all of the lighter products are taken out of the crude petroleum, there remains a residue in the form of a liquid pitch or a solid carbon, depending on the operation of the still. If pitch is formed much of this material is used for a binder in road-making, and for insulation in electrical apparatus, or fluxed with lighter petroleum products to make paint or roofing material. If the pitch is warmed and air blown through it, the mass becomes hard and brittle, and is called oxidized pitch. The highly oxidized pitch is ground and used, up to about 20 per cent., in the production of solid automobile tires. It was found that the



IN the old world and in the new, Koh-I-Noor (the name of the greatest of British Crown Jewels) suggests perfection.

Perfection in lead pencils is embodied in the "Koh-I-Noor." Better pencils cannot be made. Yet they cost no more to use.

17 LEAD DEGREES

Try "Koh-I-Noor" and have the satisfaction of using The Perfect Pencil.

KOH-I-NOOR PENCIL CO., Inc.
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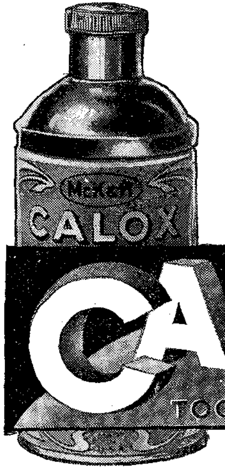

Your dentist uses a powder to clean your teeth.
ASK HIM WHY

CALOX
The OXYGEN TOOTH POWDER

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AGENTS

NEW! GRAB THIS FREE OUTFIT QUICK!

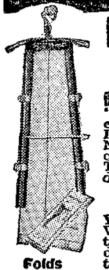
STAY-PREST Trouser Presser—wonderful new invention—looks efficient, and it is. That's why 250,000 have been sold already.

My First Week I Made $93
"Since then I have earned over $100 every week," says S. L. Patterson, of Iowa. *Many others making big money.* No wonder! Millions of interested prospects. A quality product. Puts lasting crease in trousers. Takes out bagginess—smoothes entire surface—demonstrates in 40 seconds. *Sells quick to every man.*

FREE Selling Outfit
Your profits paid in advance. Simply write orders. We deliver and collect. Test it without cost, full time or side line. Send postcard for offer of free demonstrator. Join the big money-makers. Write today.

Folds to 15 inches

THE GETGEY-JUNG COMPANY
R-175 G & J Bldg. Cincinnati, Ohio



WHICH IS RIGHT?

Different *with*, different *than*, different *to*, or different *from?* Which is right—disagree *in*, disagree *about*, or disagree *with?* See Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly's little book, **PREPOSITIONS AND HOW TO USE THEM.** Twenty-five hundred examples given of the use of Prepositions in English literature. Pocket size. Cloth bound. Sent post-paid for 35c.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Lessons on Tuberculosis and Consumption
By Charles E. Atkinson, M. D.

The author states with the authority of long experience that tuberculosis is both preventable and curable, and in this new volume he gives explicit instructions and sound advice to laymen covering all phases of the latest and most approved methods of preventative and curative treatment. Non-technical. Highly commended by specialists. *12mo. Cloth. 470 pages. Illustrated. $2.50 net; by mail, $2.64.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, - - 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

introduction of this material gave much longer wearing qualities.

If the still is run in a different manner, the final residue is a solid coke. This consists of almost pure carbon, and is used either as a fuel in the refinery or sold for domestic consumption. This coke is also utilized for carbon electrodes by grinding to a very fine powder and molding. Another concern molds the powder into gear wheels, acid-proof valve seats, etc. The coke also contains certain metals such as nickel, cobalt, iron and copper, but in such small quantities that it is not practicable to recover them. A carbon black can also be obtained from refinery gases by burning them under controlled conditions.

The production of crude shale oil from the distillation of shale rock gives a number of products not obtained from natural petroleum. The most important product, other than oil, is ammonia gas. Practically all oil shales give off this gas during distillation. The gas is run into sulfuric acid to form ammonium sulfate, which is valuable for fertilizers. Another product from shale is pyridine, a malodorous material usually obtained from destructive distillation of bones. The chief use is as a denaturant for alcohol.

Still other products from shale are cresols and phenols used for disinfectants, dye-forming compounds, ichthyol, etc. The shale oil will produce a series of products similar to those obtained from regular petroleum.

This outline demonstrates that the refining of petroleum is more than a simple separation of the crude into a few products. The production of new products has been brought about by constant technical investigations to supply a definite need or to eliminate a usual source of waste.

Sun Forgot to Shine.—

RESIDENTS OF TROY GROPE IN DARKNESS

Special to the Register

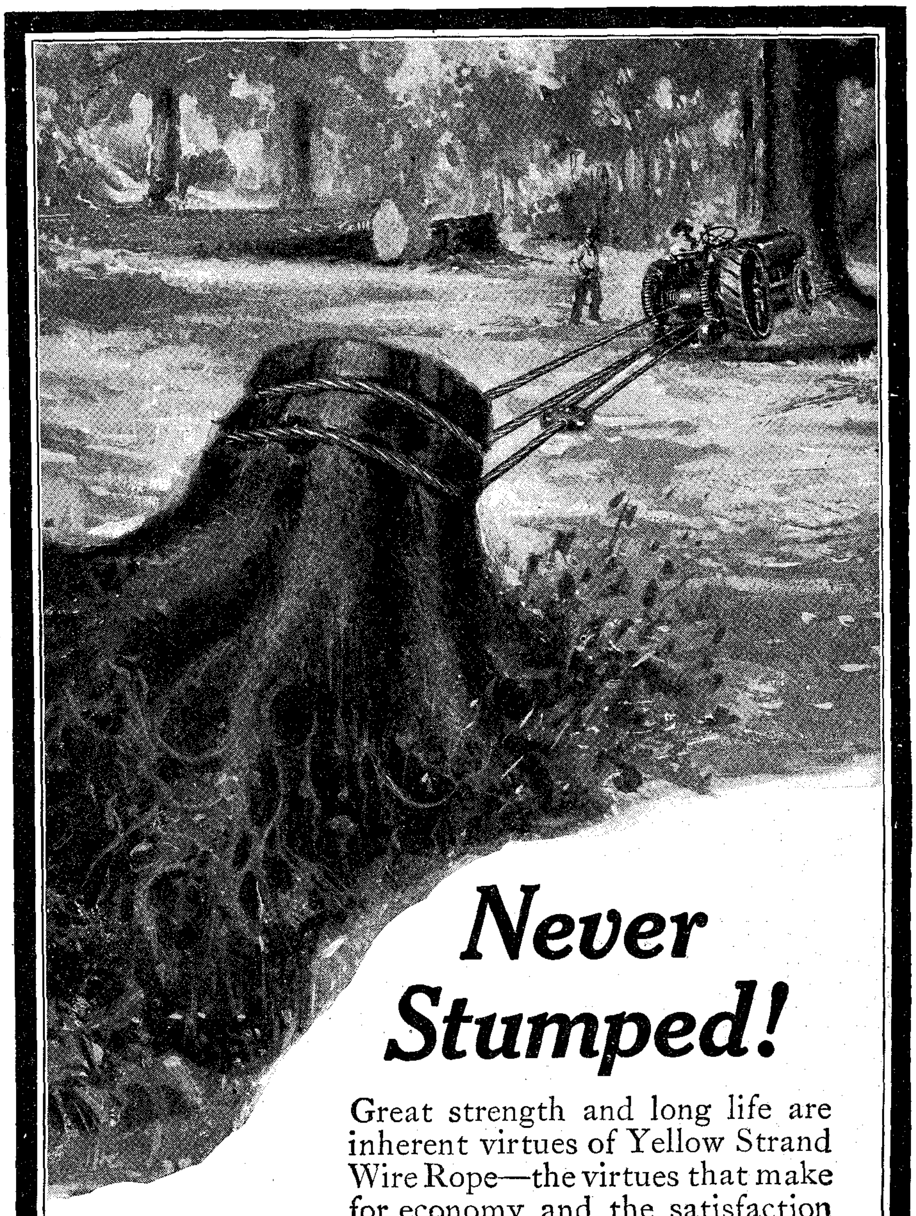
TROY, Ala., Sept. 10.—From nine o'clock Tuesday morning until seven o'clock that night, Troy was without any electric current. This was caused by trouble with boiler pipes leaking. The valves separating the two boilers failed to operate, and thereby cut off the steam of the leaking pipes, so that the current had to be cut off for repairs. The water supply of the city sank dangerously low during the day, as the pumps were unable to operate most of the time. The repairs were made and the current came on and is now being used constantly.—*Mobile Register.*

Linguistic Item.—President Harding enjoyed golf, but was always conscious of the wearing effects of his office, and commented on it frequently. One time at a meeting of the correspondents, he was looking rather drawn, and criticizing the repeated mention of his golf, placed his clenched fist against his chest and said with feeling:

TS:l Cr PQ, his osdkM. r. raikDNTRH.
—*New Kensington (Pa.) Dispatch.*

A Fair Offer.—Landlord (to impecunious dentist)—"But can't you do *something* toward paying off all this rent that's due?"

Dentist—"Well—er—I could pull you out a tooth a day, you know, until it's paid off."—*The Passing Show.*



Never Stumped!

Great strength and long life are inherent virtues of Yellow Strand Wire Rope—the virtues that make for economy and the satisfaction that results from service well rendered.

You can't stump Yellow Strand with hard work; nor with heavy duty.

The wire for this unusual rope is especially imported—and one strand is painted Yellow to protect you.

In addition to Yellow Strand Wire Rope, this pioneer manufacturer also makes all standard grades, for all purposes.

FREE: Year's subscription to illustrated monthly magazine, "The Yellow Strand." Write for it today.

Motorists

Carry a Basline Autowline in your car and safeguard your spare tire with Powersteel Autowlock. Both are made of Yellow Strand. Ask your accessory dealer.

BRODERICK & BASCOM ROPE COMPANY
805 North First Street, St. Louis, Mo.
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Authorized Dealers in all Industrial Localities

Yellow Strand
WIRE ROPE

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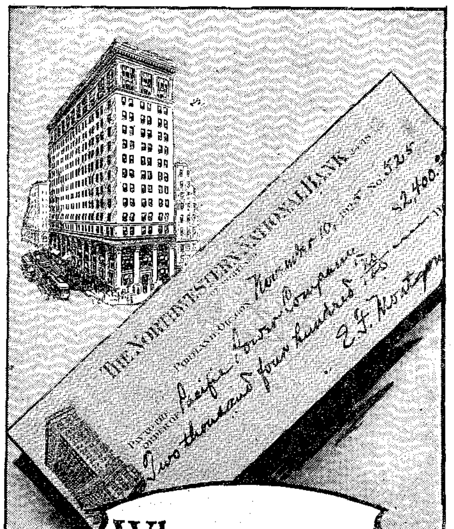

Why so many banks use these checks

National Safety Paper is used by a large majority of the banks and trust companies in the chief financial centers, and by thousands more throughout the country.

There is good reason for this. A bank wants positive proof that its protection is dependable — and National Safety Paper *has proved its protection by over 50 years of use.*

An attempted alteration on National Safety Paper is instantly exposed — a glaring white spot shows up any change made by chemicals or erasers of any kind whatsoever.

If your checks are not on National Safety Paper, ask your bank for them.

Write for our book "The Protection of Checks"

National Safety Paper
George La Monte & Son
Founded 1871
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National Safety Paper is also made in Canada by George La Monte & Son, Ltd., Toronto

INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

THE CREDIT UNION—"E PLURIBUS UNUM BANKING"

COOPERATIVE banking for the man of small means is being developed in this country by the credit union, which does for the small borrower for miscellaneous needs what the Building and Loan Association does for the home-builder. Credit unions have existed in Europe for three-quarters of a century. In this country they have existed for fifteen years in one or two States. At present there are said to be laws providing for the incorporation of credit unions in twenty-two States. The fact that bills providing for such incorporation are before the legislatures of twelve States and may possibly be brought before five more, brings a number of financial writers to consider the significance of this form of banking. There are now, according to the New York Trust Company's *Index*, about four hundred credit unions with total assets of about $20,000,000. And this does not include a large number of associations which do a similar business but are not incorporated as such. The growth of credit unions, we are told, has been most marked in Massachusetts and New York. In Massachusetts there are 92 credit unions, with 55,000 members and $7,000,000 in assets. New York has 114 credit unions with about 80,000 members and $10,000,000 in assets. In general, adds *The Index*, American credit unions are of two types, urban and rural. As Mr. George T. Hughes points out in one of his Consolidated Press articles on investment, the credit union does not serve the general public—

> The credit union is entirely cooperative and is organized within and loaned to a specified and limited group. To be a member of a credit union, one must own a share; to be a borrower, one must be a member, while all the profits go to the members themselves and none to outsiders. The credit union always begins on a very small scale, and the only resources it ever has is the money its members save. In this way the credit union becomes a great encouragement of thrift. Its members work out their own salvation, and the safety of the plan depends in great measure upon the personal acquaintance which the union officers have with their member borrowers. In addition they have the support which comes from supervision by the State Banking Department.

"E Pluribus Unum Banking" is what Roy F. Bergengren calls the credit union in a *Survey* article. As he states it:

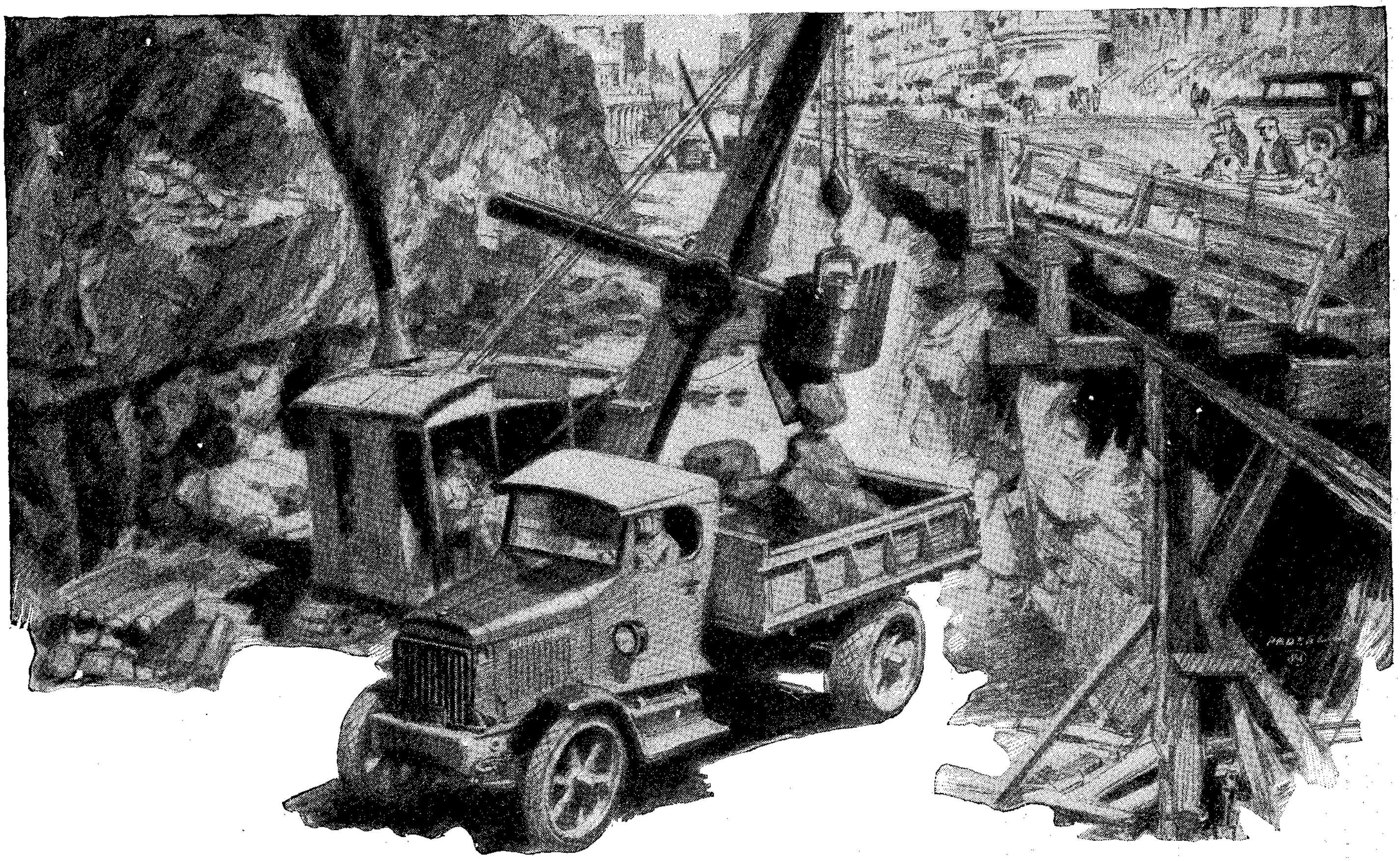
> The credit union is primarily concerned with these things: with thrift which recognizes small savings and makes of the business of saving a good habit; with credit which specializes in such small problems of credit that it can eventually not only eliminate usury but bring to the many the benefits of an intelligent use of credit; with education that recognizes the necessity that, in a democracy, the masses of the people should know something about the management and control of money.

It seems that the original credit union in North America, organized at Levis, in the Province of Quebec, has operated for twenty-four years without a bad loan. It started with assets of $26, and now has nearly a million and a half. Similarly the Skandia Credit Union of Worcester, Massachusetts has built up nearly a million dollars worth of assets in eight years. Mr. Bergengren adds to the information we have already given by noting that in the organization of credit unions—

> Shares have a small par value—generally five dollars—payable in cash or in weekly instalments, the instalment unit being generally twenty-five cents; the emphasis is on serving the small saver and making saving habitual. Loans are made for provident purposes. The test is—does the loan promise to be of benefit to the borrower? Loans are repayable in weekly instalments, and interest rates are low.
>
> Twenty per cent. of the net earnings are annually appropriated to a reserve fund.

In Massachusetts there are credit unions of postal workers, State and municipal employees, employees of factories, mills, department stores, neighborhood and community groups, members of church parishes, and many more. The credit unions of the State are leagued in a voluntary association. Mr. Bergengren tells of a small credit union composed entirely of women, in a Jewish section of Cambridge. It has seventy members and assets of $4,400. "The women are for the most part housewives, and their business is the business of keeping house; the money they have accumulated for the most part out of their household allowances." The treasurer's office is also her kitchen, and there the examiners come from the State Banking Department to examine her books.

The first rural credit-union law was enacted by North Carolina in 1915. The original Lowe's Grove Credit Union of North Carolina started with less than $350 capital. The farmers in the group soon organized a cooperative buying society in connection with their credit union. In seven years, we are told, they have cooperatively bought supplies totaling over a quarter of a million dollars, with a saving of more than $30,000. It seems that "while the assets of the credit union have never exceeded $5,000, loans in addition have been made totaling over $70,000, at rates of interest which have never exceeded six per cent." According to Mr. Bergengren, "extension courses in agriculture conducted in the credit union building by instructors from the State University, a library of agricultural books



In the Subways of New York

A MARVEL of modern engineering, a triumph of resourcefulness—the subways of New York! And since the city is built on almost solid rock, the construction of its subways calls for the best equipment that engineering knows. All told, these subways involve the removal of more rock and earth than was moved to build the Panama Canal.

Hauling New York out from under its feet is a terrific strain on motor trucks. It's a job to test the strength of every mechanical part and to prove the stamina of construction.

There's a job for International Trucks and several fleets of them are working at it—day and night—in situations that call for ability and durability without refusal. Twenty years of building motor trucks shows to advantage here. Exclusive features of design—removable cylinders, ball-bearing crankshaft, auxiliary springs, steer-easy steering gear, and many others—all prove their worth in work like this.

And so, wherever trucks are called on to do a real day's work, Internationals are serving faithfully—serving as other products of the Harvester Company have served for almost a hundred years.

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TRUCKS
COMPANY

The International line includes a Speed Truck for 2000-pound loads; Heavy-Duty trucks ranging from 3000 to 10,000 pounds, maximum capacities, and Motor Coaches for all requirements. International has the largest Company-owned truck service organization in the world—111 branches in this country alone—the farther you go from one the nearer you get to another.

Our 111 branch houses are located in the cities listed here; there are also 1500 dealers located in as many communities from one end of the country to the other.

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Amarillo, Tex.
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Auburn, N. Y.
Aurora, Ill.
Baltimore, Md.
Billings, Mont.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bismarck, N. D.
Boston, Mass.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Camden, N. J.
Cedar Falls, Iowa
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Charlotte, N. C.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Cheyenne, Wyo.
Chicago, Ill. (3)
Cincinnati, Ohio
Cleveland, Ohio
Columbia, S. C.
Columbus, Ohio
Council Bluffs, Iowa
Dallas, Texas
Davenport, Iowa
Dayton, Ohio
Denver, Colo.
Des Moines, Iowa
Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque, Iowa
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Fort Dodge, Iowa
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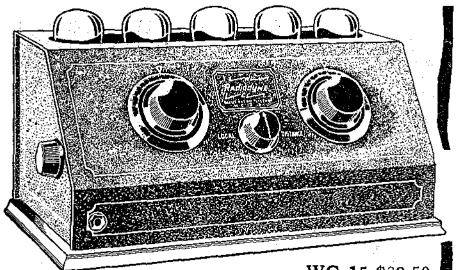

WC 15 $39.50
2 Dial, 5 Tube in Black Crystalline Finish Cabinet

Anyone Can Tune this Two Dial

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AGAIN-A YEAR AHEAD

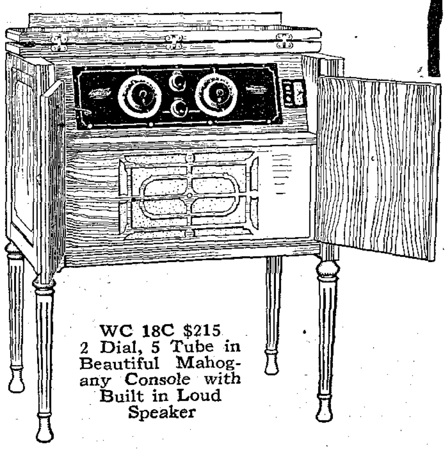
Without previous experience you can tune in near and distant stations quickly and easily. Being non-critical you simply set the volume control approximately and then bring in the desired stations quickly and easily by simply moving Two Dials.

Yet the advanced design of these Radiodynes gives this simplicity of tuning without sacrifice of selectivity or volume. As for Tone Quality we have long considered tone the most important thing in Radio. The tone of these New Radiodynes must be heard to be appreciated and we invite comparison with any set regardless of price.

These new Radiodynes consume only 9 to 10 milliamperes "B" battery current. The average 5 Tube Set uses 20 to 25 milliamperes. That's real economy. Radiodynes range in price from $39.50 to $215.00 and are sold by authorized dealers selected because of their desire to truthfully represent and ability to properly install and service, if necessary, all Radiodyne Sets.

If you don't know the one nearest you, write for his name and illustrated literature describing these New Two Dial Sets.

Western Coil & Electrical Co.
302 Fifth Street Racine, Wis.



WC 18C $215
2 Dial, 5 Tube in Beautiful Mahogany Console with Built in Loud Speaker

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

and many other similar activities, have followed in natural sequence. Here, he adds, is "a hint of the possibilities of an improved agricultural system as applied to the small farmer—a system more worthy of a democracy than one which overburdens farms with usurious mortgages."

EFFECT OF WAR-DEBT FUNDING ON FOREIGN BONDS

FRANCE, Belgium, and other European countries have recently been funding their floating war debts to the United States Government. It happens that these countries have also floated a number of government bond issues in the United States, and the bonds have been sold to American investors and are being actively dealt in on the Stock Exchange. And more bond issues are in prospect. Now comes the question, what will be the effect of the funding of the war debts upon the investment rating of the bonds of the nations concerned? This question, says Mr. George T. Hughes, in one of his Consolidated Press investment articles, is now a matter of great interest to the investing public, and he therefore thinks it proper to state his views briefly as follows:

> The first reaction of the investor to the announcement that a foreign Government has recognized an obligation of this character and has agreed upon terms of payment is highly favorable. The credit of the Government concerned is at once raised. Private citizens are more ready to make new loans once they know that these older debts have been cared for. And in a measure there is justification for this, but it is not the only factor in the problem.
>
> Whether or not a foreign government bond is a good investment depends upon two considerations, one the willingness of the creditor to pay, and the other ability to pay. Now the good faith of a foreign Power in recognizing its war-time obligations to the American Government, and in agreeing to make payments thereon, indicates its willingness to take a similar course with regard to other debts, but it does not increase its ability to take care of these other debts. That is a subject to which just as much if not more attention should be given by the individual who proposes to buy foreign government bonds as before.
>
> Even tho payments on these war-time debts are spread out over a half-century, and even tho the interest rate is very low, it adds that much to the outgo, and by that much makes more difficult a balanced budget. This ought to be self-evident, but there is grave danger of being overlooked just now. Nothing is more certain than that the United States through private investors will be called upon for a long time to come to finance the needs of many foreign Governments. Many opportunities along this line will be at once safe and profitable, but many others will carry a good deal of risk which should be carefully appraised in all its aspects if the investment is not to be regretted.

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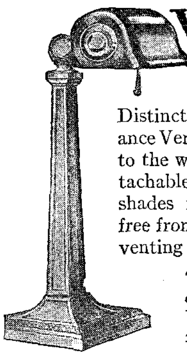

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

September 23.—Princess Mafalda, daughter of the King and Queen of Italy, marries Prince Philip, son of the German House of Hesse, nephew of the former Kaiser of Germany, and second cousin of King George of England.

Abd-el-Krim, the Riffian chief, is reported to have offered $5,000 for every American aviator fighting against him.

September 24.—The German Government accepts the Allies' invitation to the security pact conference, provided Germany is privileged to strive for revision of the Versailles Treaty to meet the changed circumstances.

The French forces relieve the garrison of Soueida, Syria, capital of the Druse country, after having withstood a siege of forty-eight days by a large number of tribesmen.

September 25.—The French start an offensive on a large scale on the eastern sector of the Moroccan front, and occupy three towns.

More than one hundred arrests are reported to have been made in Budapest, Hungary, in consequence of the discovery of a plot to assassinate leading officials and establish a Communist dictatorship.

The Council of the League of Nations adopts a resolution providing for a draft convention on the private manufacture of arms so that an international conference to consider it may be summoned before the next Assembly. The resolution provides that the American Government be invited to participate in the proposed conference.

September 26.—The Turkish delegation to the Council of the League of Nations leaves Geneva after refusing to permit a League committee to enter Turkish territory to investigate the Turkish and British embroglio over Mosul.

The League of Nations Assembly adjourns after reelecting Belgium, Brazil, Spain, Sweden, Czecho-Slovakia and Uruguay as the non-permanent members of the League Council.

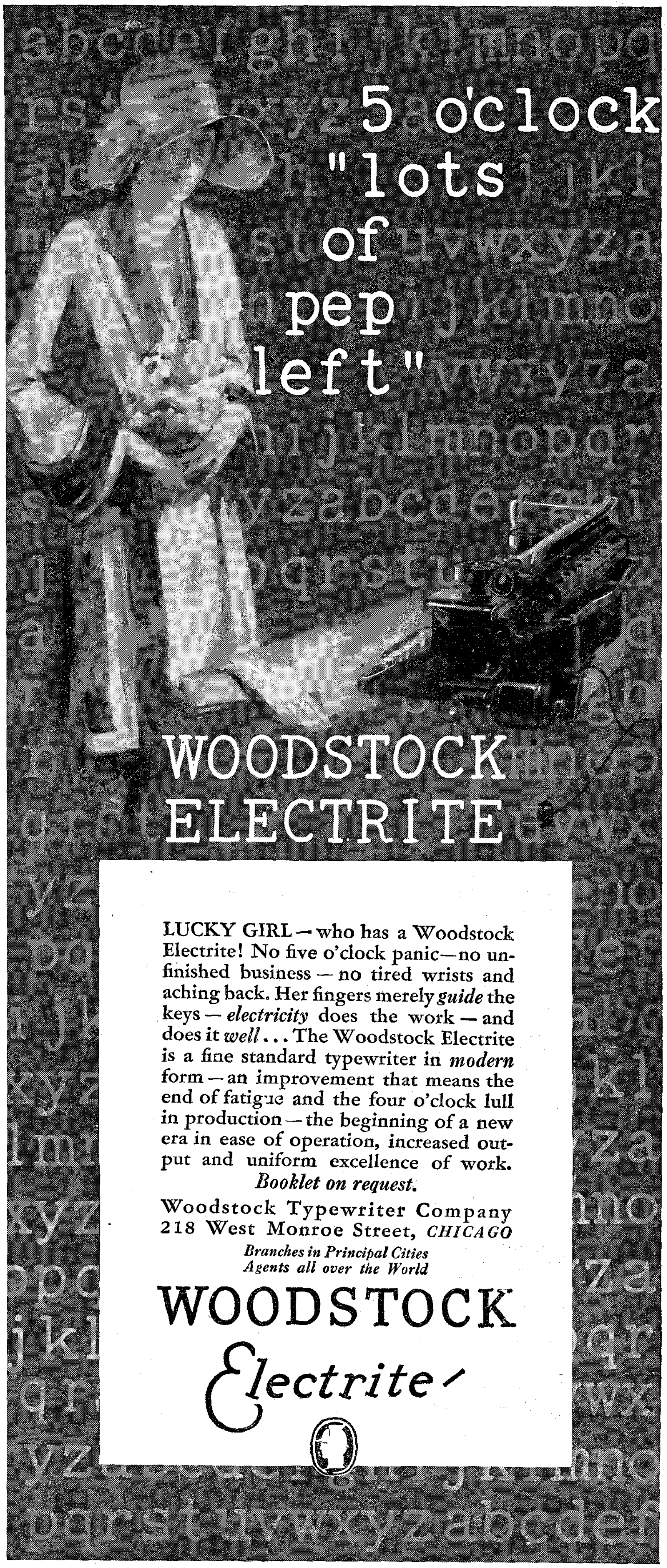
Dr. Harvey J. Howard, American eye specialist of the Peking Union Medical College, who was captured by Manchurian bandits on July 20, has been rescued, says a Peking dispatch.

September 27.—The Peruvian members of the Tacna-Arica Plebiscite Commission charge that the Chileans are following a ruthless policy of intimidation and deportation, and declare that general guarantees must be given before a plebiscite can be taken.

September 28.—The Council of the League of Nations adjourns its thirty-fifth session after appointing General Laidoner of Esthonia to proceed to Mosul to investigate the British-Turkish situation there. Turkey will be asked to give the League agent permission to visit that section of Mosul held by Turkey.

On the eve of the British Labor Party's conference at Liverpool, British steamship companies announce that eighteen steamships are tied up in South Africa and fifty-six in Australia, because of the outlaw seamen's strike, which is laid at the door of the Communists.

September 29.—A resolution barring the Communists from membership in the



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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

British Labor Party is adopted by that organization, in session at Liverpool, by a large majority.

The French Government refuses to agree to the German request that negotiations looking to the revision of the Treaty of Versailles be undertaken at the proposed security pact conference.

DOMESTIC

September 23.—The French Debt Commission, headed by Joseph Caillaux, Minister of Finance, arrives in Washington.

September 24.—Charles MacVeagh, of New York, is appointed by President Coolidge as Ambassador to Japan, to fill the vacancy left by the death of Edgar A. Bancroft.

September 25.—The submarine *S-51* is rammed and sunk by the *City of Rome*, coastwise freight and passenger steamship, eighteen miles east of Block Island. Three of the crew of thirty-six are saved.

September 26.—John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, demands Federal intervention in the coal crisis in an address to the bituminous miners at Fairmont, West Virginia, delivered despite nineteen injunctions forbidding interference by union leaders with non-union mines.

September 27.—Gov. "Al" Smith, of New York, addresses 100,000 people at the annual Democratic picnic at Chicago.

September 28.—Eleven deaths and thirty-eight stricken is the result within forty-eight hours of an outbreak of cholera in Manila. Since the infection started twenty-three deaths and 104 cases have been recorded at the city hospitals.

September 29.—Two bodies are recovered by divers from the submarine *S-51*, but owing to bad weather conditions rescue ships have been unable to raise the vessel.

Robert La Follette, Jr., is elected United States Senator from Wisconsin by an ov rwhelming majority over his four opponents.

A Kentucky Wedding.—Mrs. George H. Moseley entertained with an informal tea Saturday afternoon at her home, River Terrace, to compliment Miss M— E—, who is to be married next week to Mr. P— B. S— and John Potter of New York.—*Society Item in the Bowling Green (Ky.) Times-Journal.*

A Fancy Dress Job.—YOUNG MAN WITH KNOWLEDGE OF TYPING AND STENOGRAPHY, TO MAKE HIMSELF USEFUL IN LADIES' NECKWEAR. L. W. APPLE & CO., 1201 RACE ST.—*Classified Ad. in the Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A Georgia Funeral.—Mrs. B. L. Hadden's funeral will be preached at Gethsemane church on the second Sunday in September by Rev. H. S. Scarboro and the pastor. All relatives and friends will please bring the lunch.—*Wrightsville Headlight.*

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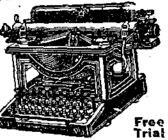

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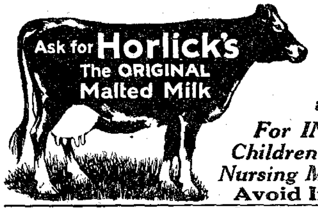

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

hose.—"M. F. T.," Kerrville, Tex.—Altho the plural of *hose* was formerly *hosen*, it is now *hose*—the same as the singular.

it.—"E. M. A.," St. Louis, Mo.—This little word does not carry with it the idea of personality, or sex, or life, so it is used principally in referring to inanimate things. Occasionally, however, the word is applied to animals and to persons even tho it does not present them as such. In bygone days certain of our grammarians excluded *it* from their lists of pronouns on the ground that the term did not convey the idea of *personality*—that is, such personality as possesses individual intelligence.

It is the personal pronoun of the third person, singular number, and neuter gender. Sometimes it is called a *demonstrative*. According to Funk & Wagnalls *New Standard Dictionary*, the word is used in the following senses: (1) As a substitute for a noun mentioned or understood, or a phrase or clause already expressed; as, that is wrong, and he knows *it*. *It* is applied to animals and infants in cases where the sex is not emphasized. In archaic and poetical usage *it* is often used in addition to the noun; as "The rain *it* raineth every day." (Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night*, act v, sc. 1, l. 401.) Another archaic use is as a substitute for *itself*. (2) As anticipative subject of a verb whose logical subject follows; as, "*It* is not for us to question God's wisdom"; "*It* is I." (3) As nominative of verbs that are impersonal or used impersonally; as, *it* snows; *it* happens. (4) Indefinitely after a transitive or an intransitive verb; as, to rough *it;* fight *it* out; to bear *it;* to fight *it;* to flaunt *it*. (5) As pointing out the leader in a children's game or a player that takes some special part; always in the predicate; as, let me be *it*. (6) [Dialetic or Obsolete.] For the possessive *its*.

In modern slang it is used, sometimes, sarcastically, to designate a person of importance; sometimes also as a euphemism.

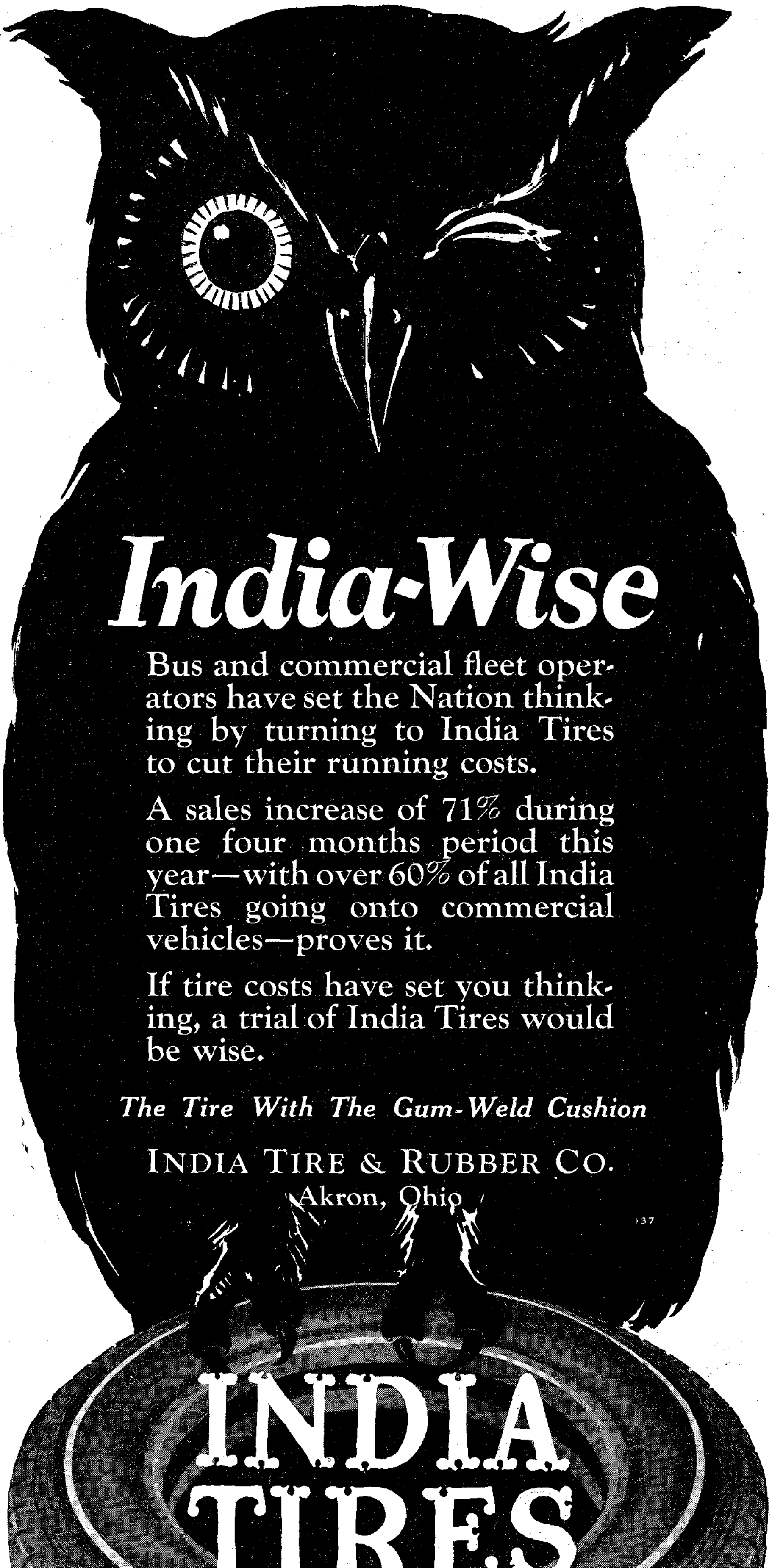
It is often used in such manner as to violate the principles of grammatical and rhetorical construction, as when referring to any one of several words or clauses preceding, or perhaps to some idea merely implied or hinted at in what has gone before, as in the following: "A statute inflicting death may, and ought to be, repealed, if *it* be in any degree expedient, without *its* being highly so," in which "if *it* be" should be replaced by "if *such repeal* be," and "*its*" should be omitted.

In general, personal and relative pronouns with ambiguous reference to preceding words or clauses in the sentence are stumbling-blocks of inexperienced writers. The word is derived from Anglo-Saxon, *hit*, neuter of *hē*, he. The initial *h* was dropped in the Middle English period, but the word was written *hit* and *it* in Langland's "Vision of Piers Plowman" (1362). Dr. Murray ("New Eng. Dict.") says that in Scotland *hit* is still used as the emphatic form. Throughout English literature the word has been found spelled *hyt*, *hytt*, *hit*, *yt*, *itt*, and *it*. Shakespeare used *hit* and *it* alternately in the same play. See "All's Well That Ends Well," in the First Folio Edition (1623).

rapprochement.—"A. G.," Ottawa, Ont.—This word defines, "the act of coming or of being brought together; a state of harmony or reconciliation; restoration of cordial relations, as between nations."

"G. H.," Lima, O.—(1) The plural of the word *menu* is formed by adding *s* to the singular—*menus*. The plural of the words *cosmos* and *hibiscus* is formed by adding *es* to the singular—*cosmoses* and *hibiscuses*. (2) The word *amateur* may be pronounced either *am″a-tur′*—first *a* as in *fat*, second *a* as in *final*, *u* as in *burn*, or *am′a-tiur*—first *a* as in *fat*, second *a* as in *final*, *iu* as *eu* in *feud*. (3) *Vim* is a word in colloquial usage and means "force or vigor; energy; spirit." (4) *This or that much*, altho not elegant, is correct, or at least passable. A careful speaker would prefer to say, "this much," because *much* being an adjective of quality requires, for its elucidation, not a pronoun but an adverb. It is true that in the expression "this or that much," the word *much* could generally, if not always, be omitted without affecting the correctness of the sentence wherein it is used; still the sense would not be exactly the same. "This *much* I know" denotes a limitation in the extent of knowledge which is not restricted by "This I know." But some grammarians say that "this much" or "that much" used for "thus much" is a corruption, and they have no hold upon good authority. "Thus much" is to be preferred to either "this much" or "that much."

"F. M.," Miles, Ia.—The quotation to which you refer is, "There but for the grace of God goes John Wesley." The words were uttered by John Wesley himself when he saw a derelict member of society go by, and he commented that but for God's grace his fate might have been the same.



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THE SPICE OF LIFE

A Short August.—Q.—On what date did the last Friday in August, 1878, fall?

A.—The 13th.—*Niagara Falls Gazette.*

True to Form.—"Waiter, it's been half an hour since I ordered that turtle soup."

"Sorry, sir, but you know how turtles are."—*The Lyre.*

A Dubious Recommendation.—BAD ROOM suite, extra middle bed; mahogany mantel piece. 806 South Thirteenth St.; first floor.—"*For Sale*" *Ad. in Newark* (*N. J.*) *Evening News.*

Startling Candor.—WANT a loan of $5,000 first mortgage, and $4,000, first mortgage, both guilt-edge securities. Erickson, 635 E. St.—*San Diego Union.*

Hello!—A: "How would you classify a telephone girl? Is hers a business or a profession?"

B: "Neither. It's a calling."—*The Continent.*

The Strong Arm Squad.—A brownstone house in West Sixty-ninth Street, opposite the Spencer Arms Hotel, was raised by the police and 144 men arrested.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

Our Non-dumb Animals.—An old gentleman said to some girls who were talking very loud at the opera, "My dear young ladies, please talk a little louder; the music makes such a noise I can't hear half you say."—*Our Dumb Animals.*

Farm or Jail Item?—Turkey Sets New Egg Record. HARTFORD, Sept. 11 (AP)—A bronze turkey on exhibition at the Connecticut State Fair here is credited with a world's record for rapid-fire egg lawing for turnkeys, having laid two eggs on the same day.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

Pleasant Surprizes.—Jerry—"I like to hear that professor lecture on chemistry. He brings things home to me that I have never seen before."

Tom—"That's nothing; so does the Student Laundry Agency."—*Vassar Vagabond.*

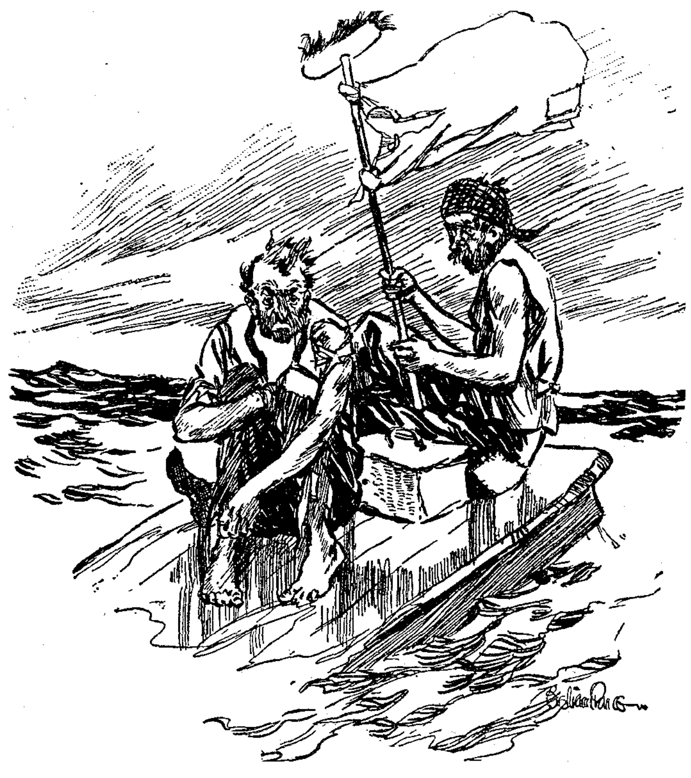
When the Novelist Nods.—Spotted by O. G. in "The Green Hat": "All over the room elderly women were dancing with young men of both sexes." And E. B. asks if there was a worse bit of syntax ever perpetrated than the following from A. S. M. Hutchinson's new novel, "One Increasing Purpose": "His thought was all of that which she must suffer if she came out marred, marred as she would be as much more worse than common folk as more supremely lovely than every other she had been."—*Boston Transcript.*

Another "Wet" Argument?—

DROUTH AND CONTINUED
HIGH TEMPERANCE IN
VIRGINIA HURT CROPS

—*News Headlines in the Augusta Chronicle.*

Curfew Shall Not Ring.—LONDON, Sept. 24—"Will you shake hands with me?" said John Keen at Glasgow this morning just before he was hanged to Mrs. Mary Bell, the first woman magistrate in this country.—*New York Herald Tribune.*



First Shipwrecked Sailor (to second ditto): "I 'opes we gets picked up soon, Alf—I promised to sign on the *Saucy Sue* next trip out."

—*London Opinion.*

Denatured Music.—Elizabeth was told to practise for half an hour after lunch. She went off to do so, but her father could hear no sounds of piano-playing. After a while, he called out:

"Why aren't you practising, Elizabeth?"

And she answered, "Oh, but I am, daddy!"

"Then why don't I hear you?"

"I'm practising the rests!"—*Music and Youth.*

Public Indignation

The taxicab assassins now are roaming bold
and free.
The patter of the blackjack nightly wakens
you and me.
Tobacconists' emporia are stuck up every
minute,
While rare indeed's the jeweler's skull that
has no bullet in it.

Municipal authority the criminals defy.
The paralyzed police force merely nets the
smaller fry.
Hence the public's so indignant that, as is
the public's way,
The voters will go thronging to the links
Election day.—*Baron Ireland in Life.*

Rude Facts

Most of the facts of life conspire
To call the optimist a liar.
—*The New Yorker.*

Fragrant.—Flapper—"Can you recommend this brand of perfume?"

Druggist—"Certainly, miss. It is one of our best smellers."—*Good Hardware.*

His Kindling Eloquence.—Tears flowed from the eyes of many in the conflagration as the pastor ended his announcement.—*From a Chicago Dispatch in the Indianapolis News.*

Nine of Them.—If there were no Prince of Wales, paraphrasing Voltaire, it would be necessary for the tailors to create one.—*James Kevin McGuinness in Life.*

Like Mother Used to Make.—"Is your husband fond of home cooking?"

"Oh, yes, we always dine at a restaurant that makes a specialty of it."—*Passing Show* (*London*).

Gave Him Scope.—Of all recent news, the least surprizing is that when they found young Noel had a homicidal mania, they got him a job driving a New York taxi.—*The New Yorker.*

A Cheerful Dwelling.—TO RENT—Five rooms, all improvement in Oak Cliff cemetery, Derby. Inquire A. H. Yudkin, corner Third and Elizabeth Streets, Derby.—*Ad. in Ansonia* (*Conn.*) *Evening Sentinel.*

Knows His Business.—WANTED—A suitable match for a Sikh young man. Widower in profession. Strict confidence assured. No. 2910 care of *The Tribune*, Lahore.—*Ad. in Lahore Tribune.*

His Ready Tongue.—In one of Lloyd George's early campaigns some one threw a brick through the window, and it fell on the platform at his feet. Picking it up, he cried: "Behold the only argument of our opponents." From the gallery, a sullen fellow kept calling out "Rats! Rats!" in one of his meetings. "Will some one please take the Chinaman his dinner?" was the witty and effective reply. Once when he was talking on "home rule" he said, "I want home rule for England, for Scotland, for Wales, for Ireland"— At this point some one shouted, "Home rule for hell." "That's right," he shot back. "Every man for his own country." In another gathering a man shouted, "Oh, you're not so much. Your dad used to peddle vegetables with a donkey and cart." "Yes," said the orator, "that is true. My father was a very poor man. The cart has long since disappeared, but I see the donkey is still with us."—*Christian Register.*